The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

State of the Latent Revolt in the French Capital.

Strong Bodies of Troops Posted in the Streets and Public Places.

The Killed and Wounded at the Barricades on Tuesday Night.

Another Victory of American Yachtsmen Over English.

The Cambria Outsailed by the Sappho in Her Best Point.

EUROPE.

Tuesday Night in Paris—The Fighting More Serious than Reported at First—Quiet Restored.

PARIS, May 11—Noon.—The troubles throughout the city last evening were much more serious than anticipated. The authorities were forced to make a large display of military power in order to restore order. The barricades, which had been erected in the Belleville district, were stubbornly defended by the rioters, though they were subsequently carried by the soldiers at the point of the bayonet. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. During the night other engagements occurred, in which a number of soldiers, policemen and citizens were killed. The Belleville district was occupied during the night by the military in great force, and no persons permitted to pass. The Police made several charges upon the crowds of people, which had collected out of curiosity. In some cases they used their swords and sling-shots, whereby many were seriously wounded, mainly those who had nothing to do with the disorder. The Police and the rioters used fire-arms freely, but the troops made no general use of them. Once during the night a company of cavalry was assailed with a shower of stones. Becoming exasperated they fired on their assailants; but this is the only instance known where troops have departed from the determination to use firearms only as a last resort. The working men were out in greater force than on any previous occasion. Perfect order was restored before daylight, and there are no signs of trouble now. The Government has not relaxed its precautions to guard against future disorder.

An Estimate of the Recent Vote—Apprehensions of Further Disturbances in Paris—Attempted Escape of Prisoners—Trouble in Havre.

PARIS, May 11—Evening.—French opposition and clerical organs question the result of the election. They maintain that while the vote may have a numerical value, it is without social, political, or religious significance. The Police arrested over 200 persons last night and searched many houses in the disturbed districts. Arrests continue to be made today. Fresh troubles are feared to-night. Crowds of people are in the Faubourg du Temple. Large numbers collected in front of the barracks, but were dispersed by the Police, and the guard around the soldiers' quarters have been increased. A desperate attempt at revolt was made by the inmates of the Prison of La Roquette yesterday. The prisoners while at work in the shops attacked their keepers and a fierce struggle followed. The revolt was finally quelled. One keeper was killed and two other officers were wounded.... Trouble occurred yesterday and last night at Havre. The troops paraded the streets and the Police made many arrests. Several fights are reported to have taken place. Some of the rioters were wounded, but none killed.

All Quiet at Midnight—The Streets Crowded Notwithstanding a Heavy Rain.

PARIS, May 11—Midnight.—The troops have occupied the Place Chateau d'Eau, where the Caserne Prince Eugene is situated. Many groups of spectators throng the Boulevards, but a heavy rain is falling and prevents any dangerous increase of numbers. Belleville and the Faubourg du Temple are held by the military, and no one is allowed to pass the guards in those quarters. Up to this hour tranquillity has not been disturbed.

The Sappho and Cambria Yachts—First Race off Cowes, England—The American Yacht the Victor.

LONDON, May 11.—The first of the series of three races between the American yacht *Sappho*, and the English yacht *Cambria*, sixty miles to windward and return, which began yesterday morning, terminated this morning in the decided victory of the *Sappho*, which beat the *Cambria* from the start at the latter's best point of sailing, namely, turning to windward. The yachts were towed, very early on the morning of the 10th, to a point sixty miles south-east of Cowes Roads. As a strong easterly wind was blowing and the race was to the windward, the course was up the Channel. The American yacht *Dauntless*, and the English yacht *Pleiad*, and a number of other English craft and steamers accompanied the contesting yachts. The scene at the start was very fine and exciting. It was arranged by the umpire that a flying start should be given on the port tack, by which the yachts would gain a greater offing toward mid-channel in case of a change of wind. The *Cambria*, having won the toss, took the weather position, and thus had all the advantage at the start. The *Sappho* carried thirty-two hands and a cloud of canvas, including, with her regular fore and aft sails, a maintopmast staysail and flying jib, while the *Cambria* only set one jib in addition to her foresail and other racing sails, and carried twenty-six hands. The signal to go was given at 8:20 A. M. The *Sappho* took the lead from the start, and by the time she was off Beachy Head, and about fifty miles from the starting point, she was fully ten miles to windward of the *Cambria*. The latter, seeing it was impossible to win, gave up the race, and, without rounding the umpire's steamer, returned to Cowes, where she arrived at 4 o'clock this morning, accompanied by the *Dauntless*. The *Sappho*, which at times was out of sight of the *Cambria*, returned to Cowes about two hours later. Mr. ASHBURY frankly admits his defeat. The second race will be sailed on Friday. The members of the Royal Yacht Club meet on Saturday next to arrange a race for the Prince of Wales Cup, to be contested for by American and British yachts over ninety-nine tons burden.... The weather today has been exceedingly stormy. The telegraph lines, especially those connecting with the Atlantic Cable, have been interrupted and business, public and private, has been greatly delayed.

The Turf—Second Day at Chester and Winchester—Betting on the Derby.

LONDON, May 11.—At the Chester Races, second day, the Chester Cup, the Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovereigns in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, two miles and a quarter, was won by Mr. GOLDING'S blk. h. *Our Mary Ann*. The betting on the Cup race was 100 to 30 against *Salmanas*, who came in third, and the odds were so great against the winner as not to be quoted. The City Members' Plate of 50 sovereigns, 1,100 yards, was won by Mr. PAYNE'S b. c. *King of Clubs*. The Dee Cup, 1,540 yards, was won by *Disturbance*. The Stamford Plate of 100 sovereigns, for two and three years old, half a mile, was won by Mr. GOODWIN'S *Thunderstorm*, three years old. The Beaufort Plate was won by Mr. HOBSON'S b. f. *Rebecca*.

WINCHESTER RACES—SECOND DAY.

The Grange-Park Stakes of 15 sovereigns each, 50 added, 1,100 yards, was won by Lord ANGLESEY'S *Steppe*. The City Members' Plate, a handicap of 50 sovereigns for all ages, 1,100 yards, was won by *Caggeo*. The Anglesey Plate of 50 sovereigns, for two-year olds, half a mile, was won by *Foley*. The Weller Cup, a handicap of 50 sovereigns in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, mile 1,100 yards, was won by b. h. *Viscount*.... Betting on the Derby last night was 20 to 1 against *Bridgewater*; 100 to 30 against *Wolsie*, and 20 to 1 against *Camel*.

Opening of the New Building of the University of London—A Search for the Steamer Siberia—Trades' Outrages in Manchester—Beethoven Anniversary.

LONDON, May 11.—The Queen in state today opened the new building of the University of London, in Burlington Gardens. Little interest was manifested by the people gathered in the grounds; but the main hall was crowded, and among the eminent persons present were Messrs. GLADSTONE, DISRAELI and leading members of the Government and Parliament. Earl GRANVILLE and Messrs. GEORGE GROTE and ROBERT LOWE received the Queen at the door, and presented an address. Her Majesty, instead of reading the reply which had been furnished her, said in a clear voice: "I declare this building to be opened." The Queen was loudly cheered, and cheers were called and given in succession for the Royal family, the Premier, and DISRAELI.... The House of Commons today held a short session exclusively devoted to local measures.... The Cunard steam-ship *Moroccco*, with a cargo of supplies, has sailed from Liverpool on a cruise in search of the *Siberia*.... The Press, and especially the *Times*, is indignant at the failure of the Government to protect Mr. JOHNSON, the Manchester builder, against the outrages of the trade organizations.

DUBLIN, May 11.—During the progress of the election at Longford yesterday there was some rioting. Order was restored without calling out the troops.

VIENNA, May 11.—Preparations have already commenced here for a fitting observance of the hundredth birthday of BEETHOVEN.

CANADA.

Passage of the Manitoba Bill—Early Prorogation Announced—Withdrawal of British Troops—Health of Sir John A. MacDonald.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 11.—In the House of Commons, last night, the Manitoba bill was read a third time and passed. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER announced that prorogation would take place to-morrow.... In the Senate, in reply to a question relating to the withdrawal of British troops, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the correspondence was not complete. The Government was remonstrating against the contemplated policy of the Imperial Government. He might say, however, the view of the home Government was that in ordinary times of peace Canada was just as able to bear the expense of defense as the mother country. The home Government proposed to garrison Halifax and similar fortifications, but it was expected the inland fortifications, if garrisoned at all, would be occupied by Canadian volunteers.... Hon. H. HOLBROOK, of British Columbia, read an address today in the room of the Railway Committee, on the extent, resources, climate and political future of the Province. About sixty Senators and members were present. The health of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD continues to improve. The crisis in his disease has passed, and the condition of the patient is satisfactory. However, he yet requires medical attendance.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 11.—Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD'S condition is reported to be much worse, and fears are entertained that he cannot survive more than a few hours.

A RIOT.

Severe Fights Among the Miners of Pennsylvania—The Hazelton Zouaves Under Arms.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 11.—Advices from Hazelton state that a serious riot occurred yesterday among some of the miners who were celebrating the first anniversary of the organization of the Miners' Union. Everything passed off quietly until about the hour of noon, when several serious fights occurred in different portions of the town. Three men were shot, one of them in four places, and others were more or less injured. They were cared for by their friends. It is not known whether any of them were fatally injured. CHARLES F. SCHULLER was terribly beaten. Chief BURGESS called upon the Hazelton Zouaves, Capt. SWANK, and the company were quickly under arms and prepared for duty, but up to a late hour they were not called out.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.

A Collector of Customs Robbed by United States Soldiers of His Escort.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The following telegram from the Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi has just been received by Secretary BOUTWELL:

CORPUS CHRISTI, May 9,
via INDIANOLA, Texas, May 11.

SIR: I respectfully report that I was violently robbed on the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., of $12,320 50 in specie, Customs funds collected by my deputy on the Rio Grande, which I was bringing to this place, on the road from Rio Grande, and while encamped sixty miles from that place, by a portion of my United States military escort. I have just arrived here and have telegraphed to the military stations and other places. I will send a full statement of the facts by mail. Please advise me.

(Signed,) THOMAS KEARNEY, Collector.

Secretary BOUTWELL has referred the matter to the War Department.

Southern Floral Fair—Sheriff Morris' Case in Georgia—The Georgia Railroad.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 11.—The opening of the Floral Fair of the Cotton States, under the auspices of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, took place today. An oration was delivered by Rev. CHARLES W. HOWARD. About two thousand strangers were in attendance.... The morning papers report that MORRIS, the military Sheriff of Warren County, has been carried to Atlanta in irons by order of Gen. TERRY.... The annual Convention of the Georgia Railroad stockholders adjourned today. JOHN P. KING was re-elected President.

The Philadelphia Union League—Anniversary of their Building.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The Union League commemorated the anniversary of the occupancy of the Broad-street building by a reception and ball this evening. Most elaborate decorations were made both on the exterior and interior of the building. The front was brilliantly illuminated with gas jets, and covered passages were provided leading from the curbstone to the porticos for the protection of the ladies' dresses. Even the roof of the building was ornamented with plants and flowers and the hall leading through to the pavilion in the court-yard arranged for the ball-room was lined with exotics. The ball-room is a spacious structure, decorated with flags, evergreens, flowering plants, hanging baskets and statuary, and illuminated with gas chandeliers. The company was exclusively composed of members and their families, and for beauty and splendid toilets has never been equaled in this city. The banqueting-room on the upper floor, the scene of many previous festivities, was thrown open as a refreshment-saloon during the entire night. Everything passed off delightfully.

THE SOUTH.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference at Memphis—Memorial from the Northern Church on Union.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—Bishop JANES, DANIEL CURRY, LEVI SCOTT and others of the Northern Methodist Church, submitted the following memorial to the Southern General Conference. The memorial is signed by authority of the General Conference held at Chicago, May 1868:

"We were appointed a Commission to co-operate with a like Commission from the Church South on the subject of union. At a meeting of the Commission in Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1869, resolutions were adopted approving of the action contemplating a union of the two Churches, but it is thought proper to make this further communication. The appointment of this Commission shows that, in the judgment of the Northern Church, there is not sufficient reason why the union should not be effected on honorable terms. Hoping that you may see the subject in the same light, and that you may appoint a similar Committee to confer with us previous to the next General Conference in 1872, and praying that you may be prospered in all that pertains to the welfare of the Christian Church, and desiring your prayers in behalf of our Church, that we may share like prosperity, we are," &c.

The Committee of nine to which this memorial is referred consists of the strongest men in the Conference here. It is thought that the proposition will not be approved.

North Carolina Republican State Convention—The Texas State Fair.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 11.—The Republican Convention assembled today at 11 o'clock, and were called to order by Gov. HOLDEN. W. J. CLARKE was elected temporary Chairman. All of the day was spent in discussions concerning a permanent Chairman. The Convention is still in session. Between 200 and 300 delegates are present, about two-thirds of whom are negroes. At 2½ o'clock Senator POOL was chosen Chairman after a long and bitter opposition. A permanent organization was then effected. The proceedings were very disorderly and tumultuous.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 11.—The Texas State Fair begins in Houston on the 17th inst. Arrangements have been effected with the railroad company whereby visitors will be returned to their homes free, by having their tickets stamped at the Fair.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sailing of an Australian Steamer—Treasure—The Indians in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The steamer *Ajax* sailed today for Honolulu, with passengers and mails for New-Zealand and Australia. She connects with the steamer *Melbourne* at Honolulu.... The amount of treasure shipped to New-York overland during the past week is $88,000, principally in coin.... Gen. STONEMAN will report at Arizona next Thursday, and assume command of the new Department of Southern California and Arizona, with head-quarters at Prescott. The latest intelligence from Arizona reports many outrages and murders by the Indians. New mines had been discovered, and the mining prospects were favorable.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 11.—At the Democratic County meeting, held at Dover, yesterday, CHARLES BROWN, formerly of Philadelphia, and others, spoke in advocacy of the "White Man's Party Movement." Mr. SAULSBURY, a brother of the Governor, pronounced the Fifteenth Amendment a fraud, but advised submission to it for the present.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 11.—The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows has decided to hold its next meeting on the second Tuesday of May, 1871, at Toledo. The Grand Lodge sent a congratulatory telegram to the Grand Lodge of California, now in session, and adopted resolutions congratulating the Columbus Odd Fellows on their success in building a new temple, and the Odd Fellows of Cincinnati, Dayton and Cleveland for their efforts in the same direction.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—Chief of Police RUFFIN has issued instructions to his Lieutenants of Police to notify all saloon-keepers that they must keep their front doors closed on Sunday, and that they must not use blinds on that day; also, that confectioners and keepers of cigar-stores must keep their establishments closed, and that ball-playing and standing on corners must be stopped on the Sabbath. Officers neglecting to enforce the order will be discharged.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 11.—The Directors of the Valley Railroad decided today to locate their line along the river from Wethersfield to this city. The line will cross the lands of the Colt estate, near the pistol factory, and will come through the city on the river front. Connections will be made in the northern part of the city with all other railroads.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11.—The municipal election, today, resulted in the choice of THOMAS A. DOYLE (Republican) for Mayor, by 388 majority over CLARK (Citizen) and BEACH (Democratic.) The Board of Aldermen are in favor of granting liquor licenses, and the proposition to establish a free public library was defeated.

OMAHA, May 11.—The land sales of the Union Pacific Railway, for the month of April, foot up 6,366 acres, for $36,975 33. The total sales to date, since January, 1869, amount to 169,632 acres, realizing $717,789 54.... Twenty-five recruits for the Big Horn expedition passed here today.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 11.—Dr. ALBERT DAY, Superintendent and Physician of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, resigned his position yesterday. The Board of Trustees, which was in session, unanimously appointed Dr. DANIEL G. DODGE, of Clinton County, to fill the place.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—MIKE MCCOOL publishes a challenge today to fight MACE for from $2,000 to $5,000 a side, six months after the signing of articles, within fifteen miles of New-Orleans, or at any other place where a fight can be had.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 11.—Never before in the history of Dutchess County have the crops at this season promised so well. The fruit prospects are exceedingly fine, the only fear being that the young trees will be ruined by over weight.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 10.—The funeral of the late LAWRENCE BRAINARD, of this place, took place today. The attendance was very large.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 11.—A fire at White Water, Wis., destroyed Metropolitan-square. The principal losers on the buildings are THOS. WEBB, Mrs. HALL, C. WALKER, J. BOWERS and C. LARISON.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—At the meeting of the new Board of Chosen Freeholders today, ROBERT C. BELVILLE, Republican, was elected County Collector.

EASTPORT, Me., May 11.—PEABODY & CUMMINGS, one of the most prominent business houses of this town, failed today.

CORINNE, Utah, May 11.—Gen. SHERIDAN and staff arrived in this city last night, and left by special coach this morning en route to Montana.

Arrival of the Steam-Ship Hansa.

The steam-ship *Hansa*, from Bremen April 27, via Havre 30th, with merchandise and 465 passengers, reached this port late last night.

The Threatened Indian War—Disposition of Troops.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 8.

At Gen. POPE's head-quarters in this city there is as yet no information of any attacks by Indians upon military posts or settlements on the Great Plains.

Companies of the Seventh regular cavalry are stationed at the mouth of Wolf Creek, at the crossing of Saline River, at Great Spirit Salt Springs, on the Solomon, and at Lake Sibley, on the Republican. All these points are nearly north-east from Fort Hays and Hays City, on Big Creek and the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The savages cannot approach any of these points with hostility in their hearts without getting hurt.

One company of cavalry and one of infantry have just been sent out from Fort Wallace to protect the railroad construction parties west.

On Tuesday morning five companies of cavalry left Fort Leavenworth, with orders to camp near Fort Hays, on reaching which point they will be ready to strike out in any direction, and summarily chastise the redskins, should they make a demonstration of a hostile character.

Col. W. M. WHERRY left Cincinnati on Wednesday for San Francisco, Cal., via Omaha.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP COLUMBIA.

Particulars of the Capture and Death of Gen. Goicouria.

The steam-ship *Columbia*, which left Havana on Saturday last, May 7, reached this port yesterday. Our regular correspondent, whose letter is printed below, supplies us with full particulars of the capture and death of Gen. GOICOURIA. The letter was received as promptly as usual, thanks to the courtesy of Purser MACHA.

Capture and Death of Goicouria—Wholesale Forgery—Discovery of an Insurrectionary Powder-Mill—The New "Assassination Dodge"—Bayamo and Santiago News—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 7, 1870.

Gen. DOMINGO GOICOURIA, who only lately arrived from Nassau in the schooner *Herald*, was captured on Guajaba Key, on the 2d inst., by two soldiers from the Spanish man-of-war *Isabel la Catolica*. GOICOURIA, it is stated, was attempting to escape by swimming to another Key, when the soldiers sighted him. On the 4th he was carried to Nuevitas and Puerto Principe and confined during the day in the old cavalry barracks. Gen. RODAS had an interview with him, and a correspondent of the *Voz de Cuba* states that GOICOURIA pronounced the revolution a lie, that he regretted his course, (which is doubtful,) and that his intention had been to go to Mexico. The town of Puerto Principe is now only garrisoned by volunteers, and the people are reported to have exhibited the utmost pleasure when GOICOURIA was being carried through the streets, shouting for Spain and RODAS vehemently. RODAS ordered that GOICOURIA be sent to Havana for trial, and in consequence the prisoner left Nuevitas on the 5th, on the coaster *Triunfo*, for Havana. The *Diario* and *Voz de Cuba*, giving an account of GOICOURIA'S capture, very seriously called on the volunteers to behave themselves and remain tranquil, letting the law take its course. The advice is very good but ought not to be needed. According to GOICOURIA, seven more persons are on the Key, namely, three pilots or guides, two *Aguero*, and an American or Canadian Colonel. The capture of GOICOURIA is the first capture of any real importance effected by the Spaniards, and consequently these are highly elated. GOICOURIA was connected with the Lopez and Pinto expeditions, and the *Lilian* expedition, and since 1868 has been steadily working and plodding against the Spanish Government, which he hated so deeply. Toward evening crowds of people lined the sea-shore and wharves, awaiting the arrival of the *Triunfo*—the masses remaining there patiently long after darkness had set in, and when it would have been impossible to recognize a steamer, much less an individual. About 9 o'clock a dull murmur was heard from the crowds, and the *Triunfo* at that moment steamed rapidly around the Morro. Boats from shore, crowded with people, immediately attempted to get alongside of the steamer, but the authorities had sent a man-of-war's boat alongside, and taken GOICOURIA by water to the Castillo de la Punta, opposite the Morro, and thence immediately to jail. The crowds soon filled the vacant spaces around the prison, but their curiosity was only repaid by a sight of the walls, the volunteers not permitting any body to enter unless provided with a pass. A drum-head Court-martial was organized, and their sentence came in a short time, the verdict being such as was generally expected, that GOICOURIA should be garroted. When the sentence was announced GOICOURIA was taken out of his cell and placed in capilla, (the chapel,) where he remained until 4 o'clock this morning, when he was carried under a heavy volunteer guard to the Castillo del Principe, at the head of the Paseo, where the garroto platform had been erected. A few minutes before 5 he was taken to the scaffold, accompanied by a priest. His step was firm, and his countenance expressed neither fear or remorse. Looking for a moment at the chair, he calmly turned around, held out his hands to the executioner to be tied. His lips were seen to move, but I could not learn whether he said anything or not. About five thousand persons surrounded the scaffold. The iron ring was fastened around his neck, the executioner gave a turn of the wrench, the head fell on one side, and GOICOURIA was no more. There is a kind of uneasy feeling in the city, the Cubans being of opinion that some excesses will be committed, but I doubt it. Gen. GOICOURIA leaves a wife, daughter and son. His wife and daughter are in Brazil, the daughter having married a Brazilian Count. Another son was killed in the present war. The general impression is that the six or seven men remaining on Guajaba Key will certainly be captured.

WHOLESALE FORGERY.

Everybody who wishes to leave the island is compelled to provide himself with a passport, which is obtained by presenting a Police document called a *cedula*. Yesterday it was discovered that a number of counterfeit *cedulas* had been presented, thus enabling a large number of Cubans to escape or leave. The clerks at the Passport Bureau and several others were arrested, and important developments will undoubtedly be made. Every day some new trick is discovered whereby the Cubans take in the authorities.

DISCOVERY OF A POWDER-MILL.

The *Diario*, of Tuesday, announced the discovery of a large quantity of nitre, sulphur, and other materials used in the manufacture of powder, and also of a number of implements for the same purpose, at the farm known as El Dector, at Cana, in the jurisdiction of Santiago de las Vegas, and only about fifteen miles from Havana. A number of persons suspected of being connected with the enterprise were arrested, and all indications tend to make certain the fact that the powder was intended for the use of the Cubans in the field. It also proves conclusively that the insurrection is not confined to the Eastern Department alone, and that the Cubans have not yet given up the idea of raising the Vuelta Abajo region, although the Havana Press always praises the farmers and inhabitants of the Vuelta Abajo, because these same men were once instrumental in capturing LOPEZ and some of his party. That the Spaniards still believe that the country people of this island will change their mode of thinking, and even join the Spaniards in suppressing the people, perhaps acting as the people in the Vuelta Abajo did during the Lopez Expedition, hunting Yankees and other filibusters at $17 per head, is abundantly proven by the following editorial from the *Voz de Cuba*:

"The reaction in favor of Spain is daily increasing in the confines of the insurrection; of this the continual surrenders and the attitude in which the surrendering persons place themselves, furnish abundant proof. Those who a short time back were in arms against the mother country, demand today to fight alongside of the troops against the devilish enemies of the wealth and future of Cuba, and this attitude will be the death-blow of the insurrection. The party of the traitor NARCISO LOPEZ was destroyed by the country people, (the army claims to have done it,) who hunted the filibusters down like wild beasts and penetrated into retreats which are not easily found by troops, but are very well gotten at by those who know every inch of the ground. The country people will at present also find those who manage to hide from our brave soldiers, and combined will in a few days destroy the last remnants of banditism."

So the *Voz de Cuba* and many Spaniards think. A very intelligent Spanish merchant having informed your correspondent, that if the Government would only offer a reward of $50 for the head of every revolutionist, the insurrection would be over in less than a month. But if he is right in his supposition, I fear that hundreds of heads which never belonged to insurgent bodies would be presented for the sake of the $50.

THE NEW "ASSASSINATION DODGE."

For a long time past we have heard nothing of prisoners being shot while attempting to escape from their guards. The Chapelgorris volunteers, of Cuba, and a detachment of regular soldiers, were guarding four prisoners, accused of being connected with the killing of the four volunteers at Alcance. The guards numbered nearly sixty, and surrounding these whole four manacled prisoners. When these prisoners tried to escape and attempted to hide in a neighboring mountain, thereupon the guards fired and killed them. So says the Spanish paper. Only in Cuba do manacled prisoners, with their hands tied behind their backs and tied all together, with a long rope held by the soldiers, try to escape. Why did not the Spanish papers, in order to save decorum, say that these men were tried by a drum-head Court-martial, found guilty and executed. This at least would have given the assassination a legal look, but this dodge is exploded; every child in Cuba knows the trick, and it has become a household word. Found dead having tried to escape, is the epitaph.

BAYAMO AND SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Spanish advices from Bayamo and surrounding region announce that the negroes are at present the principal victims of the war. The *Diario* of Santiago de Cuba says that MODESTA DIAZ managed to enter the jurisdiction of Bayamo with all his negroes; that he pressed all the country people into service, who not only abandoned DIAZ, but also induced some of his regulars to do the same. There is current, also, the time-honored story that insurgents are running away, frightened and disbanded. The *Voluntario* newspaper of Manzanillo announces that DIAZ has been defeated, and that the Governor of that place ordered all detachments to be strengthened in order to avoid surprises. These Spanish editors have a queer way of putting things in the beginning of the sentence; the editor of the *Voluntario* says that the insurgents are dispersed and so forth, and then winds up with the announcement that the garrisons have been re-inforced to avoid surprises! A number of skirmishes had taken place. The Bayamo newspaper also announces a number of skirmishes. Judging from the accounts published by these journals, the insurgents so badly whipped and in such complete dispersion number nearly 3,000 men, and fight the Spanish columns whenever they present themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A number of Cienfuegos ladies have arrived here, having been banished from their native city by Court-martial. One of these ladies states that even the chickens and frogs are insurgents now, and I believe she is perfectly correct. The Marine Defense, and the gun-boat *Yanke*, arrived three days ago from San Domingo. The *Yanke* left for Chas. BRIERY at Santiago de Cuba; he will successively visit the different ports in the West Indies, at which the Panama and West India Cable will touch.... A commission of merchant Captains and Engineers belonging to the United States Navy are surveying the steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall*. Their report will decide whether the *Aspinwall* will remain here any longer, or if she will proceed at once to the United States for repairs.... Contre-Admiral MONTAJO assumed, today, the position of Captain of the port of Havana, vice Admiral JACOB OREYRO, who returns to Spain.... Field-Marshal PEDRO CARO arrived in the mail steamer from Spain, yesterday. He will occupy the position of Commanding-General of the Camaguey, vacated by PUELLO. QUASIMODO.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Closing Acts of the Paraguayan War—Riots of Rosario—Revolution in Montevideo—Assassination of an Italian Consul—Damages by the Late Storm.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, March 30, 1870.

The closing scenes of all dramas are generally the least interesting, and this appears to be the case with affairs up in Paraguay. The only news to communicate is that the Brazilians are concentrating at Humaita, with a view to embarking shortly for Rio de Janeiro, thus finishing all warlike proceedings. VARELA, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left for Asuncion to represent this Government in arranging the closing of the alliance treaty, in which representatives from Brazil and the Banda Oriental will also take part. These matters finished, we may begin to expect the progress of Paraguay under its new Government, which has thus far been but a machine guided by Brazil. Whether this influence will be removed or not remains to be proved. Yet, seeing the desolated and depopulated state of the whole country, we cannot reasonably hope for very favorable signs until it has had time to recover somewhat from the ravages of the late war. CABALLERO, the only remaining officer of the now defunct Republic of Paraguay, is in the woods with perhaps a hundred men—all the army now left. He is reported to be willing to surrender. If so, or indeed whether he is or not, we may expect the news of his capture or death by any steamer, since this cannot be more than a mere question of time.

THE DEATH OF LOPEZ.

Mme. LYNCH is now on board the Brazilian flag-ship at Asuncion; it is expected she will be sent direct to Europe. Most persons are inclined to think that LOPEZ'S death differed very little from murder now that full details are come. The Brazilian reports state he was shot by a musket shot, and that while in this defenceless position a lancer ran him through, for which act of heroic bravery (!) the lancer has been promoted to a coloneley. LOPEZ and his sons were hastily buried by the Brazilians in a manner more primitive than decent, seeing which Mme. LYNCH and her remaining children dug another grave and buried the corpses decently; at least this account of affairs is given by the *Nacion's* correspondent.

RIOT IN ROSARIO.

There has been a rather serious election riot in Rosario, in which several lives were lost, and not a few persons wounded, the military having fired on the populace. Thanks to the telegraph the Government here had instant notice, and at once dispatched Col. GAINZA, Minister of War, up to examine into the affair. Order was now restored.

REVOLUTION.

The Aparicio revolution in the Banda Oriental seems to be going ahead, and appears to be causing no little uneasiness to the Government, which has arrested or banished nearly all the leaders of the "Blanco" party. MAXIMO PEREZ, himself the leader of a revolution a few months back, in favor of the same party, has declared for Government with some 300 men. Col. MARTINEZ, another well-known Blanco leader, is on APARICIO'S side, so that things are in a perfectly unsettled state. APARICIO is reported as having 400 men, which force is daily increasing. Whether he will really effect anything depends upon whether the Blanco party will give its support; if this happens the Colorado's prospects will not look very flourishing.

MURDER OF A CONSUL.

A most cowardly and cold-blooded murder took place last week in this city, the victim being M. CHAPERON, late Italian Consul at Asuncion, who rather incensed the Italians through a difficulty he got into with regard to the shipment of certain boxes reported to contain valuables, &c., intrusted to his care by Italian subjects in Paraguay, and which he either could not, or would not afterward account for. This proceeding of his provoked much unfavorable remark at the time, and has now ended in the death of CHAPERON, who was stabbed by an unknown hand while on his way home. The dagger was left in his body, and on it was found a small strip of paper, bearing these words in Italian, "Thus are punished those who dishonor Italy," so that it appears the murderer was probably an Italian also.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO.

Yellow fever still appears prevalent at Rio de Janeiro, and quarantine is still ordered on all ships coming from that port. Buenos Ayres is singularly healthy, owing no doubt to the recent heavy rains. PICKYUNE.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican County Convention—A Straight Republican Judiciary and Aldermanic Ticket Nominated.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican County Convention was held last evening, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, JOHN V. GRIDLEY in the chair. THOMAS E. STEWART, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported to the Convention a ticket for its adoption. Mr. ELLINGER, of the Seventeenth Assembly District, was in favor of nominating Mr. WILLMAN in place of Mr. LEHMAIR, as being capable of commanding the larger German vote.

A. J. H. DUGANNE was in favor of concentrating all the Republican force on the State Judiciary ticket, leaving the dissenting Democrats to fight out the Aldermanic ticket between themselves, unless they had positive assurance that the Republican nominees would run. By not interfering in the Aldermanic fight the Republicans would be able to see what was the strength of the opponents of Tammany. The motion for the substitution of WILLMAN was then put and lost, and the following ticket, as reported unanimously, was adopted:

For Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—J. Solis Ritterband, Richard S. Emmott, Wm. P. Richardson, Elias F. Hall.

For Judges of the Marine Court—H. E. Tremain, Benj. A. Willis, William Kirchies.

For Aldermen—Henry Clews, John Althoff, Wm. E. Dodge, John Faulkner, Meyer Stern, John T. Connover, Benjamin Lehmair, William H. Raynor, Frederick Killian, Samuel B. H. Vance, Gracie King, William M. Vermilyea, Charles L. Tiffany, Theron R. Butler, Charles K. Graham.

A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Nominations be continued, with power to fill any vacancies which may occur on the ticket with recognised Republicans.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

At the meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association last evening, at No. 10 Abingdon-square, Mr. GEORGE C. KEYSER in the chair, a communication was received from the organization which holds its meetings at Bleecker buildings, stating that they had appointed a Committee to take action looking toward bringing about a union among all Republicans in the district. A Committee of five were appointed with instructions to confer with the other Committee, and report at a future meeting.

The Anti-Tammany Factions.

The representatives of the anti-Tammany organizations met last evening in secret session at Masonic Hall. It was announced that several of the gentlemen nominated by them had declined to run. An attempt was made to effect a coalition with the Republicans, which resulted in failure. This, coupled with the desertion from their ranks of the Mozart Party, produced a most disheartening effect upon the Democratic Unionists, and the conclave finally broke up without coming to any definite resolve in regard to their future action.

The committee of twenty-two appointed to make nominations by the Mozart Hall General Committee met last evening at Masonic Hall. Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD, THOMAS O'CALLAGHAN, and other leaders of the party were present. Resolutions indorsing the nominations made by the Tammany Party were adopted, and a committee of five were appointed to complete the ticket and report on Friday evening next. It was also resolved that the place of any member of the General Committee refusing to abide by the action of the Committee, shall be declared vacant. Previous to the adjournment of the meeting Hon. BEN. WOOD subscribed the sum of $1,000 toward forwarding the interests of the nominees of Mozart Hall.

Fourth Ward Matthew T. Brennan Association.

A largely-attended meeting of the Matthew T. Brennan Democratic Association of the Fourth Ward was held last evening at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, Mr. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, President, in the chair. Resolutions were adopted approving the political careers of Alderman COMAN, Hon. DENIS BURNS and Assistant Alderman PATRICK LYSAGHT, and pledging the Association to support them in the approaching contest.

THE GROWING CROPS.

Abstract of the Monthly Report of the Agricultural Department—Damage to the Winter Grain.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1870.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture will contain full returns from all sections of the country relative to the appearance of Winter grains with the opening of Spring. They picture a small and slow growth, thinned in places by Winter-killing, weak and unthrifty in spots from loss of vitality by long exposure under ice or to freezing winds; but with these exceptions, vigorous, of good color, and ready to start under the influence of a genial Spring into luxuriant and healthful growth. These blemishes are neither general nor very marked in locations where they appear, with occasional exceptions of severe freezing. While the appearance of wheat is by no means as promising as it was last year, the difference is due more to backwardness of growth, caused by late sowing, followed by an early Winter, which allowed of little more than germination before cold weather set in, than to injuries by freezing.

In the northern part of New-England on the 1st of April the Winter grain was lying under two feet of snow, and another month will better determine how it endures the vicissitudes of early Spring. The Winter to that date had been generally favorable. New-England, however, produces but a small amount of the cereals, and mostly Spring grain. In New-York more than half the counties report a favorable prospect for a crop. The same is true in regard to New-Jersey, whence correspondents report that the sowing season was dry; cold weather came early and the Winter was changeable, but the extremes of temperature were not great, nor the Winter killing either general or severe.

In Pennsylvania a majority of the counties report wheat and rye below an average, from late germination and unfavorable conditions for growth before the Winter set in. In Delaware wheat is small, but looks well; in Maryland backward and thin, and in some level clay soils it was drowned or frozen out. Forty-two counties in Virginia report a generally favorable condition of Winter grains, while but four of the forty-two reporting, rate the condition of wheat below an average. Forty counties of Georgia report, but six of which represent the crop as unpropitious in appearance. Comparatively little wheat is grown in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Few counties in Tennessee fail to send a favorable report on Winter grain, and but little complaint is made in the reports of upward of forty counties of Kentucky.

A majority of the counties of Ohio reporting represent wheat and rye as "unpromising in appearance," "below an average," or "not so good as last year." The injury, however, is of such a character, generally, as to be remedied by the favorable weather of April and May, and the later reports indicate that April has brought much of recuperation in its genial weather. More than half the counties of Michigan report favorably, though injury was done by freezing and thawing. In some sections of the State the grain was under three feet of snow on the first of April. The returns from Indiana indicate a condition below the average in a majority of the counties, but the injuries may generally be repaired by favorable Spring weather.

In Illinois the sowing was late, the ground generally prepared, and the Winter coming earlier than usual, a poor show of weak plants too often resulted. The freezing and thawing of a comparatively open Winter was therefore disastrous. Yet there were farmers who got in their Winter grain early on well-prepared land, and the result, despite the changes of an open Winter, is seen in green and vigorous wheat; fields that were manured were also exempt from the ravages of the frost. These suggestive facts appear year by year, and it is a pity that such hints are not more generally taken by the farmers. Later accounts indicate an improving condition, and an average crop is yet possible in the State. Little Winter Wheat is sown in Wisconsin, but that little is promising. Minnesota grows, too, but little Winter wheat to speak of, while not more than one-tenth of the crop of Iowa is sown in the Fall. Some Winter-killing in Missouri, but the appearance of the plants is improving with the advancing Spring. No State sends more encouraging news than Kansas, scarcely a complaint coming from any county. Nebraska sows Spring wheat chiefly. There is a fine prospect of another good crop in the great wheat-producing State of California, and the returns from Oregon are generally favorable, as are also the reports from such portions of the Territories as produce Winter grain.

McFARLAND.

The Excitement by No Means Abated.

MRS. McFARLAND'S "AFFIDAVIT."

Her Husband Considers the Verdict a Sufficient Answer.

RESULT OF AN INTERVIEW.

The Depositions Taken in the Indiana Divorce Suit.

Testimony of Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Others.

Though the McFarland trial ended on Tuesday, the excitement in relation to the action has not in the least abated, and the public mind is still interested with every detail respecting this important trial. The offices of counsel were thronged yesterday with gentlemen who called to congratulate the advocates upon the success of the case. Mr. GRAHAM spent some little time in the office of Mr. GERRY, where both gentlemen held a levee, and then left for his own quarters.

The hero of the hour, Mr. McFARLAND, came down town early in the morning, visited several of his friends, whom he had not seen for many months, except under painful surroundings, and then retired to his temporary home, where he remained throughout the day, enjoying the society of little PERCY, and receiving the visits and congratulations of his friends.

An extra issued by one of our contemporaries yesterday fanned the flame of excitement in relation to this case, and as it purported to give Mrs. McFARLAND'S version of her domestic troubles, was doubtless read with avidity by a multitude who never weary of perusing details of this character. The "affidavit" of Mrs. McFARLAND is understood to have been drawn by JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE. The substance of the document is, that at the time of their marriage, in 1857, Mrs. McFARLAND understood that her husband was comparatively wealthy, and he professed to be temperate and of good morals. They went to Madison, Wis., and there remained until 1858, when they returned, and being compelled to stop at Rochester on the way he pawned her watch and chain in payment of the board bill. They arrived in New-York, and after remaining three or four weeks he pawned all her jewelry and then sent her to her father's in New-Hampshire. Three months after the marriage she says she had the first suspicion that he was intemperate. In the Fall of 1858, while living in Brooklyn, she asserts that he would frequently come home intoxicated and would drink a whole bottle of schnapps during the night. She declares that his temper was violent at these times, but she told no one, not even her parents, and "tried hard to love her husband." In the course of her "affidavit," Mrs. McFARLAND enumerates various acts of cruelty she suffered at the hands of her husband, and says that several times in his paroxysms of rage he would threaten to stab himself and strangle her. She says that on the day before the separation he was under the influence of liquor all day, and at last declared that he was ready to be separated from her forever. She declares that she was averse to RICHARDSON coming to No. 72 Amity-street, because she felt that he must become aware of her unhappiness, and that would humiliate her. She states the circumstances of her acquaintance and intercourse with RICHARDSON in detail, and declares that prior to her leaving her husband there was not a word or a look passed between them which could not have been made public to the world. After that she asserts that RICHARDSON had helped her in many ways, and thus her affection was won. She declares, in conclusion, that she hoped McFARLAND would not be convicted and that no one was more willing to believe him insane than she was. All she desired was that "RICHARDSON'S memory, her own honor and the reputation of her best friends should be vindicated."

As will be observed in the subjoined report of an interview held with Mr. McFARLAND by our reporter last evening, he simply refers to the testimony produced upon the trial as his answer. He has documentary evidence, yet unproduced, which, he asserts, completely controverts all this statement about ill-treatment, &c.

With respect to Mr. McFARLAND'S demeanor it may be observed that he appears precisely as he has during the trial. He is now laboring under excitement consequent upon his release from custody, and it is thought that when the reaction commences he will be prostrated by illness. He is, perhaps, as sane as any man can be who has been afflicted with congestion of the brain as long as he has.

Herewith are presented extracts from the depositions of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and others, which were taken at the time the Indiana divorce was pending. The copies of these depositions were prepared and put in the hands of Mr. McFARLAND'S counsel, to be used in case Mrs. McFARLAND was put upon the stand as a witness. Had her testimony been offered her examination would have been suspended, and then the facts contained in these depositions would have been presented to show that the divorce was fraudulently obtained.

The following is the result of an interview with Mr. McFARLAND last evening, and may be regarded as the only answer he will make to the charges contained in the "affidavit" of Mrs. McFARLAND, alluded to above.

McFARLAND INTERVIEWED.

His Views Respecting Mrs. McFarland's Affidavit—He Considers the Testimony a Sufficient Vindication.

About 6½ o'clock last evening a reporter of the TIMES visited Mr. McFARLAND, at the residence of his nephew, Dr. McFARLAND, in Lamartine-place. On his entrance he found little PERCY, who greeted him with the most undisguised feelings of satisfaction. The saddening influence which the circumstances connected with the recent trial threw on his naturally buoyant temper had more than disappeared, and the exhilaration and joy, consequent on the triumphant acquittal of his father manifested itself in his conduct. He repeatedly kissed his father in the most affectionate manner, and freely gave vent to his expressions of happiness on his release. The other members who compose Dr. McFARLAND'S household, his brothers and uncles, though not so demonstrative were quite as much elated with regard to his exoneration, and warmly commented on the different features of the evidence as presented at the trial. McFARLAND, himself, bore that calm, impassive exterior which was remarked during the trial, except when reference was made to certain portions of the testimony, when he evinced a suppressed irritability which has been clearly shown to be natural to his temperament. Still, underlying this apparent calmness, there remained traces of that emotion which recent events called into action, more especially the agitation which the final day would be naturally supposed to create. He greeted our reporter with cordiality, and easily divined the object of his visit. Perhaps it may not be out of place to mention that

during the conversation which resulted Mr. McFARLAND's two nephews were present for the purpose of putting him on his guard should he be disposed to make any statement which would be prejudicial to ulterior proceedings. The conversation lasted for nearly half an hour, and of course referred to the trial and the statement of Mrs. RICHARDSON which appeared in yesterday's *Tribune*. Mr. McFARLAND had evidently been advised to maintain a strict reticence on the subject; but that advice was totally unnecessary, for he did not appear desirous of giving any other statements than such as were already published in connection with the trial. Even in thus speaking, his allusions to Mrs. McFARLAND-RICHARDSON were marked with great delicacy of expression, and when he spoke of ABBIE she he familiarly termed her—his tone was more in pity and regret than anger. He was particularly careful in avoiding any question which would directly name him. Cash centres with the issues involved in Mrs. McFARLAND's statement, but contented himself with commencing that the result of a thorough investigation which lasted nearly six weeks, was a complete vindication of his character.

He also spoke temperately of those who he supposed were most actively engaged in endeavoring to procure his conviction, and his general manner and conversation were characterized by prudence and caution. After a short interview Mr. McFARLAND, on his release, was reported slightly adverted to general topics, and remarked that this was a very disagreeable day. He smiled a melancholy smile as he remarked that it was a very agreeable day to him—much more so than it was when he left the Tombs, which he had endured within the walls of a prison, and with a fearful suspense hanging over him. He then made the following statement: While I would be anxious, Sir, to render you any obligation in my power, I do not think I am called upon to make any statement either in reference to the recent trial or to the statement of ABBY which was published in this morning's *Tribune*, for I believe the evidence adduced on my trial is a complete vindication of my character. If the evidence put forward in her statement is true—if there is any foundation for it in fact—why was it not produced on my trial? I am now called upon to hold up my head to the public! A mere ex parte statement of that character is not evidence, and when it was not brought forward at the proper time—when they had the opportunity for doing so—is a positive proof, if proof were wanting, of its falsity. Oh, no, Sir! I hardly think it necessary to endeavor to refute it. There have been, I may, indeed, say, many, they require no one to refute them, and I have numbers of her letters which were written at a later day, and which can be produced if necessary. I don't think it is necessary to contradict that statement which appeared in the *Tribune*; for the opponent it was gotten up in, is influenced of parties who have a pecuniary influence over ABBY, and who entertain for me no very friendly feelings. If that statement is true—if my ill-treatment of her was so manifest and continued for so many years, why were not witnesses called to substantiate it? We lived in Washington for years, there were ample opportunities for our conduct; for different periods extending over several years we resided at her father's house, but not even one person belonging to her family dare to say that I ever uttered a harsh word in her presence. Mrs. CALHOUN, indeed, said something which indicated that I was passionate towards her, but her evidence, merely reflects to her own disadvantage, for it only establishes the fact that I did not consider her a proper companion for my wife. Have you seen Mrs. CALHOUN'S deposition in Indiana?—I directed Mr. GRANT to let it be given to the Tribune. Why did not she repeat that evidence in my trial? Simply because it would have spoiled of certain papers we had in our possession which would completely annihilate it. Johnson's evidence I desire to contradict. My wife never wrote anything for the *Independent* but two little stories—which she wrote in 1867, and for which she received cash. She never wrote anything else for it, and the files of the paper will show this. The *Roseville Magazine* was not established until this year also, and she had never written anything for magazines, so that this talk about her supporting herself with her pen is untrue. It is untrue to assert that she paid her own or even support while residing in the White Mountains, for I sent her money out of my salary regularly, and she had no means of receiving money from any other source. I never countenanced her going on the stage. In my fondness for her, I might have expressed admiration for her talent; private readers and reciting have my consent, tacit or expressed, to that step. It is not for me to say by what feelings those connected with the Tribune office were animated in the course they adopted in my case, for I think the evidence shows for itself. You know, Sir, that on one day Mr. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, of the *Tribune*, a man who is flooded with business, and who has scarcely time even to converse with business men, sent for ELIZA WILSON, who was nineteen months in my employment, and gave her the fee for her kindness to him while with me. This fee must be in mind years since then, and for her kindness to him while with me. This fee was given in mind years since then, months after she left my employ, and now will you do you think she was motive for his generosity to her? I should think her conduct during the trial shows. In his evidence he referred to an interview he had with Mr. SAGE, in 1867, which was certainly years before he knew him at all. It does not—Well, you may call it what you wish. But the fact is, the *Tribune's* connection with this matter has rendered it infinite harm—greater harm than any journal ever sustained before in a criminal prosecution, and it deserved it. I will then say I have no testimony to contradict more than Brick Pomeroy's. I charge him with falsifying. It was the most infamous thing I ever heard in my life. That man, though he could not identify me, gave a conversation which took place two years ago in a manner that it took him three-quarters of an hour to relate. I had at that time a litigation pending for $50,000, and as a matter of policy alone, I would not divulge anything on the subject to a large audience. But on principle I would not do it. Any man who knows me is aware that I would die rather than give any information of the character he describes.

[As this point of Mr. McFARLAND's statement, his nephew, Dr. McFARLAND called his attention to a paragraph in the statement of the *Tribune*, with the view of having it over of having it.—

Mr. McFARLAND.—I don't want to refer to that topic or to anything further in that statement. I repeat, the result of the trial has completely vindicated my character. I did not intend to make such a lengthened statement, but now let me, in conclusion, make my acknowledgment to my counsel for the manner in which they conducted my defense. Their conduct is above all praise, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

Our reporter then left, and Mr. McFARLAND joined a number of friends whom he had left, in order to talk with the former.

THE INDIANA DIVORCE SUIT.

Depositions of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Mrs. E. G. Calhoun and Others.

The following depositions were taken at the time of the Indiana divorce suit, and will be found important as showing the variance between the testimony of some of the witnesses in that suit and that given on the trial of McFARLAND; also exhibiting the insufficiency of the evidence on which the divorce was granted:

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of South Bend, Ind., aged forty-seven years and upward, being duly and publicly sworn, deposes:

INTIMACY WITH RICHARDSON.

I KNEW Mr. A. D. RICHARDSON for many years before his death at the Astor House; I became intimately acquainted with him during the recent war, and that intimacy was increased by a long journey he took with me in 1865 to the Pacific slope and the Isthmus of Panama, where we were together for many months.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE M'FARLANDS.

My acquaintance with DANIEL McFARLAND has been quite slight. My impression is that I first became acquainted with him in 1862; but it may have been the Spring of 1863. I have seen him since, but rarely. I met Mrs. McFARLAND for the first time in the Fall of 1862, or the Winter of 1862 and 1863. It was at a party at Mr. POND'S, I think on West Twenty-third-street, in New-York City. I cannot recall who introduced me to her, and I have no recollection of Mr. RICHARDSON'S being present. Mr. and Mrs. SAMUEL SINCLAIR were present; whether Mrs. McFARLAND was present or not I do not remember. My acquaintance with Mrs. M'FARLAND apart from the introduction was in the following manner: I had fallen into conversation with two ladies with regard to the rebellion and the prospects of its suppression. They insisted that the insurgents would not, in all probability, be overcome. I contended that they would be. The conversation became so heated as to be quite noticeable. I made the argument was with ladies, and they spoke with much warmth and earnestness, although, at the same time, stating that they were personally in favor of the triumph of the Union cause. Mrs. McFARLAND stood near by listening to the discussion, and soon participated in it very warmly on the same side that I was arguing, which is a few moments closed the discussion by enabling me to retire from it. As far as I know or understand, she always regarded herself as the lawful wife of McFARLAND until her separation or divorce, but during the interesting time, neither transpired so as to make my admission or acknowledgment on the subject to me or in my presence.

THE INDIANA DIVORCE.

I had no agency or connection, directly or indirectly, in her application for or procuring the divorce from Mr. McFARLAND in the State of Indiana. She applied to me by letter about a year, I think, after their separation, for letters of introduction to persons in Indianapolis. As at time been my daily practice, I gave her letters of introduction to all personal friends and believing her then, as I do now, to be worthy of such letters of introduction, I sent her two, one addressed to a former colleague in Congress, Hon. A. G. PORTER, and the other to an old friend at Indianapolis, T. F. HOOSIER, upon whom I knew she could rely. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. I cannot recall the contents of these letters, except that I think that I spoke of her in them as a lady in deep distress and worthy of their esteem. But although I supposed, from having heard that her separation from her husband was final, that she went to Indiana to obtain a divorce, I gave no testimony in the letters on that subject, as I had no knowledge of my own about it, and knew it may be decided by the evidence submitted to the Court when it came on for trial, if such a suit was commenced. Mr. PORTER is a lawyer. Mr. RICHARDSON never asked me for any letter of introduction to any one in Indiana, that I remember.

THE FIRST SHOOTING—RICHARDSON'S STORY.

I cannot recall the month and day on which I first heard of Mrs. McFARLAND'S intention to separate from her husband. But I will state the time, so that point can be clearly defined. A day or two after the first shooting of RICHARDSON by McFARLAND I was passing through New-York City—I think it was in March, 1857—and having read the account of it in the papers I called at Mr. SINCLAIR'S residence in West Washington-place, where RICHARDSON was, to see him. I had not previous to reading the account heard of the occurrence. I found RICHARDSON in bed, and apparently in pain; I told him how it saddened me to find him in such a matter and suffering in consequence. He replied by asserting that there had been nothing criminal in his relation with Mrs. McFARLAND; that he always esteemed her healthy; that Mr. McFARLAND had threatened his life; that on the day of his (RICHARDSON'S) room, and requested her for it, charging her with indecency; that she had told him she would not submit again to such a charge against her chastity, as she had to other charges of this kind before; that the next morning she left her husband's lodging; that this occurrence made him (RICHARDSON) state that he was decoyed with her that his friendship ripened into affection; that he had written a love-letter to her—that had fallen into McFARLAND'S hands; and that on accompanying her afterward on her return from the Chester where she had been performing, Mr. McFARLAND shot several times at her, and wounded him once, in the leg, I think. During part of this conversation, which lasted, probably, half an hour, Mrs. McFARLAND was present. She took no part in the conversation, and was unwell most of the time. I endeavored from RICHARDSON that the separation was final.

THREE INTENTIONS TO MARRY.

In the same conversation Mr. RICHARDSON stated to me that if we obtained a divorce from our husband he intended to marry her; if she would accept him, as he believed she would, and his life is happy one. He did not say to me in procuring my divorce, and he supposed from a reference he made to Connecticut and its laws that the divorce would be applied for in that State by her. She never at any time stated to me that she contemplated marrying Mr. RICHARDSON after obtaining a divorce; but I think was present when he made the remark that if she obtained a divorce from her husband he intended to marry her, if she would accept him, &c. I was never instrumental in procuring any employment for her, with or without emolument; nor was I never asked by her, or by any person in her behalf to do so. I did not know that she contemplated going to Indiana until I received her letter asking for letters of introduction at our State capital. My impression is that she did not state the object of her going; although I have a letter from her in which she stated from Mr. Archbald's long time, about a year, she did intend to apply for a divorce. I had no information at the time from Mr. RICHARDSON on this subject that I remember, though my impression is that he referred to her being there in a letter. I received from him some months afterwards. I recollect D. RICHARDSON and Amy ever went to Indiana in my company at any time, or for any purpose. I have, occasionally, in a special railroad car, but Mr. RICHARDSON never was in my company on such journeys, except on the Pacific slope in 1866; the lady named Amy never traveled in my company either before or after her divorce from Mr. McFARLAND, or before or after her marriage to Mr. RICHARDSON. I had nothing to do with the suit for divorce, and was not asked by any one to interfere in it. I did not know the Court in which it was to be filed, nor, indeed, that it was to be filed at all. Indianapolis, I live 90 miles from the place of trial. I was not present, was not a witness, and did not know what testimony was to be given, nor do I know the name of the Judge who tried the case.

WIFE M'FARLAND IN INDIANA.

In answer to the question as to whether he knew any ladies by the name of WOOD residing in Indianapolis in 1859 and 1860, the witness said: I do know two sisters of the name of WOOD who lived in Indianapolis at the time stated; there is no relationship at any kind between them and me, nor do I know or suppose that there is any relationship between the lady referred to and them. They keep a boarding-house in Michigan-street; the sisters keep a boarding-house in Michigan-street; the sisters keep a boarding-house in Michigan-street; the sisters

book-binding craft, although men engaged in other trades are occasionally admitted. The meeting last evening was confined to the presentation of reports of the doings of the Association during the year. Speeches from the President, R. Beatty, the Vice-President, Robert Rutter, Mr. Pelletreau, the Secretary, E. J. Bradford and others, and the election of trustees for the coming year.

THE DROP TOO MUCH.

Rev. C. B. Smyth's Bucket Overturned—Final Dissolution of his Pastoral Relations with the Eleventh-Street Presbyterian Church.

The New-York Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church met on Tuesday evening and took action with regard to the case of Rev. Charles B. Smyth, pastor of the Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church, whose conduct in drinking liquor and inviting others to drink in a public saloon on the Sabbath day our readers are familiar with.

The Clerk read the minutes of the meeting held at the Eleventh-street Church, at which a vote was passed in favor of the dissolution of Mr. Smyth's connection with that church.

The report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the wishes of the congregation in reference to the dissolution of the pastoral relation was also read and accepted, in which it was shown that there had been fifty-nine votes cast, of which thirty-six were for dissolution and twenty-three against.

A protest, signed by H. C. Henderson for himself and others, was then read and laid on the table.

On the question of the Committee's report being taken up Rev. Dr. Harper said:

You cannot act on that paper, for though the Committee went to the congregation and got their mind on the matter, they were not bound to act on that information.

Some discussion now took place as to the order of proceeding, when Mr. Smyth said: I waive the question of irregularity so that the business may proceed. It was finally agreed to proceed at once to act on the petition presented for dissolution.

Dr. Harper said: I believe that a majority is not always right, and that it may be frequently found necessary to support a minority; but that for harmony's sake the pastoral relation should be dissolved, as its continuance would not tend to edification, and concluded by moving that the pastoral relation between Rev. Charles B. Smyth and the Eleventh-street congregation be dissolved.

The motion having been seconded, some of the members stated that they had no desire to hasten the decision, and that the question was now open for discussion.

Mr. Smyth said: I would like to consult with some brethren of the Presbytery in reference to some matters in this case before it is proceeded with, upon which Dr. Harper moved an adjournment till 9 o'clock next morning.

The Presbytery resumed its sittings at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Devotional exercises having been engaged in, the further hearing of the Smythe case was proceeded with.

Upon the question of the dissolution, Mr. Smyth said: I would like, may it please the Presbytery, that if the dissolution take place, it shall not be before Monday, the 16th inst., for various reasons, some of which I will not refer to on this occasion, and others I will. One of them is this: Some days since there appeared an article in the *Sun* stating that I had been kicked out of the Church, which is not true. This I desire to have set right, so that the general public may thoroughly understand this matter, and that there may be really no misapprehension of it in its entire bearings, or its influence on the public mind; and again, I would like to bid the congregation farewell, leaving them in an orderly and decorous manner. These are some of my reasons for wishing the dissolution deferred till at least after the next Sabbath.

On the proposition to amend Dr. Harper's resolution for deferring the time, Mr. Harper (Elder,) who seemed to be the only member of the Court opposed to the relaxing of any rigorous measures against Mr. Smyth, said that such a privilege could not, nor would it, work well, and that while he would like to consult the feelings of Mr. Smyth, and do nothing that would wound them, he would much prefer to have it take effect immediately. The speaker seemed to fear that if Smyth were allowed to preach next Sunday he might take some advantage of the Church and Presbytery, but did not define in what particular way the danger apprehended would arise.

This drew forth from Mr. Smyth the following rejoinder: "There exists no reason for the remarks of the gentleman, as I do not purpose taking advantage of my position to do anything improper next Sabbath, and that he must well know."

To this Mr. Harper replied: I must say that some people do not feel it to be their duty to attend there since this matter have been in agitation, and it would probably do harm to allow him (Smyth) to preach there on Sunday, inasmuch as the only real reason for the application was that arising from the *Sun's* article, which, of course, could not be considered here.

Messrs. Williamson & Teis did not think that Mr. Smyth should be debarred the privilege of preaching next Sabbath, if he so desired, as they were satisfied he would do nothing improper.

Dr. Harper, who had made the motion now sought to be amended, said: My impressions are that, no matter in what way this matter is settled, it cannot affect the reputation of Mr. Smyth, and that, on the whole, it might be injudicious to send him back again, under the circumstances, as it might cause him some embarrassment; therefore, it is better for all parties that this dissolution should take place just now.

Mr. Armstrong (Clerk) said: I would be willing to grant him the privilege of preaching—if it is a privilege—although it seems that it is only the article in the *Sun* that he wants to go there for. It was not pleasant to preach farewell sermons, but if Mr. Smyth wished to do so he would not prevent him, as he was sure that Mr. Smyth would not in any way abuse the privilege.

Mr. Thompson would give him the permission to preach, if he desired it, though he didn't consider it any privilege. He did not fear that Mr. Smyth would act in any unbecoming manner. Mr. Smyth said: It is not for the *Sun's* heading alone that I seek to preach next Sunday, but to disabuse the public mind of a false which some newspapers have been endeavoring to establish, viz., that I am some sort of a wild beast that ought to be caged, &c. Besides, I wish to part with the congregation and Presbytery harmoniously. It would also place me in a more respectable position before the world. While I have no doubt the majority of the congregation who signed the petition for dissolution did so conscientiously, I am also satisfied it was under a misapprehension of the facts, and I am also satisfied and have no doubt that the parties referred to by Mr. Harper as absenting themselves from principle will, now that they have accomplished their ends, be in their places next Sabbath.

The motion as amended was carried.

Mr. Smyth also asked that the Presbytery instruct their Clerk to give him a certificate to the Associate Reformed Church Presbytery (of which he was formerly a member) defining his ministerial standing, this certificate to be given after the dissolution of the pastoral relation on May 16, 1870. Also, that at same time he given him a copy of as much of the minutes as covered or in any way had reference to his case. These requests, after some discussion, were unanimously granted.

Rev. A. C. Teis was then appointed to fill the pulpit lately occupied by Mr. Smyth on the 22d inst., and state the result of the Presbytery's deliberations. Some minor appointments having been made, a psalm sung and the benediction pronounced, the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

The first Monday calendar disposed of. No set down causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

[illegible]

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

In re the application of F. P. Secor for the sale of real estate; order granted.

Frankel vs. Platt; motion denied.

Silkman vs. Pingree; memoranda for counsel.

Bostick vs. Saikeld; receiver appointed.

Valentine vs. Schulz; the proof taken before the referee must be submitted.

Needham vs. Abrams; proceedings stayed.

By Judge Brady.

Bernstein vs. Dunnion; Bostwick vs. Saikeld; Wheelwright vs. Kellery; orders settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 11.

By Judge Jones.

William Elmer vs. Robert W. Millbank; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk; papers in Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 11.

By Judge Loew.

Brown vs. Dongan; motion denied.

Willinbeck vs. Riehe; motion granted without costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

BILL OF LADING—FRAUD.

George Howes et al. vs. The Schooner Loco.—This was an appeal by the claimants of the Loco from a decree of the District Court in favor of the libelant. The facts were these: Green, the claimant, had agreed to sell the schooner to one Gilley, in Baltimore, for $4,000—$500 to be paid in Baltimore and $3,500 after her arrival in New-York. Gilley to have the privilege of loading her in Baltimore for his own account. He loaded her with lumber, and when the cargo was put on board, sent word to Green to come and to call at the ship-broker's and sign bills of lading. The master did so, neither he nor Green knowing what amount of lumber had actually been put on board. And the bills of lading which the master signed were filled up by Gilley's direction for a larger quantity of lumber than had been put on board. With these bills of lading, Gilley came to New-York and obtained from the libelants an advance on them for more than the value of the lumber actually on board. When the vessel arrived in New-York the lumber she had on board was delivered to the libelants, but as being so much less was called for by the bills of lading, they libeled her to recover their damages. Gilley had paid Green $1,000 on account of the purchase of the vessel, but paid no more. The District Court gave a decree for the libelants, and the claimants appealed.

Held by the Court—That the former rule was that a third person dealing with a bill of lading should be protected in his reliance on it according to its exact terms against the master and owners, and that the act of the master in signing the bill of lading should be deemed fully within the authority and conclusive. (Abbott on Shipping, P. 322 to 323.) That rule, however, is not the rule of this later [illegible] that the master has no power to charge the owner by signing bills of lading for goods that were not on board. (Grant vs. Norway, 2 Eng. Law and Eq. Hubbersty vs. Ward, 18 id. 551, Coleman vs. Wainer, ... [illegible] The Schr. Freeman, 18 How.) That if the owner was not charged by such bills of lading, neither was the vessel, and therefore no lien existed to be enforced in Admiralty.

Decree reversed and libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Benedict & Benedict; for appellant, Beebe, Donohue & Cooke.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 11.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

VIOLATION OF CONTRACT—VERDICT OF $12,000 AGAINST TERENCE FARLEY.

James McLaughlin vs. Terence Farley.—This was an action to recover damages for a violation of contract. It appears that the defendant contracted with the plaintiff to purchase certain property in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Twenty-third street in this City, but refused to complete the purchase on the ground of imperfections in the title. Plaintiff brought suit for damages for violation of the contract, alleging the tender of a perfect title. Judge Jones held as matter of law that the title was good, and damages were assessed by the jury at $12,126 41.

FAST DRIVING ON BROADWAY.

Isabella Robinson vs. George Fellows.—The plaintiff sued to recover $5,000 damages for injuries sustained by being run over on Broadway by the carriage of defendant, which was alleged to have been driven at an improper rate of speed. The evidence showed that she had been confined to her house six weeks by her injuries, and still suffered somewhat therefrom.

The jury brought in a verdict for $450 in favor of plaintiff.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Manierre.

Twenty-three policemen were arraigned yesterday for various offenses. One of these was the case of Michael Donohue, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with unlawfully arresting Abraham Bruche, at the instance of a man who was alleged by Bruche to have swindled him out of a large amount of money. The matter looked serious until Capt. Hedden testified that Bruche being in the habit of getting drunk and abusing his family, and on the day of the arrest being indulging in that recreation, the brother of the wife, a respectable man, appealed to Capt. Hedden for protection for his sister, and thereupon Donohue was sent to the house, and arrested the wife-beater, and was justified in so doing by the dismissal of the complaint.

A case of like character was that of William M. McLaughlin, Third Precinct, who was charged by Owen Connell, a hack-driver, with ordering him off the Erie pier, where he was soliciting passengers, and striking him with his fist. The officer had numerous witnesses to prove that he did not strike Connell, and the complaint was dismissed. A more singular case was that of Michael Daly, Twenty-second Precinct, who was charged with improper conduct in the arrest of Eric Parmley, who alleged that the charge upon which the arrest was made was false, and that in making it Daly had used undue violence, and also that he was drunk at the time. The officer stated that being in citizen's dress he had come upon Parmley when he was amusing himself by torturing and beating a cow, for which offense he is now under bail for trial at the General Sessions. He claimed that he had used no violence, but that Parmley had pushed him aside when he interrupted his proceedings, and had knocked his shield out of his hands. He also produced evidence that when he arrived at the Station-house with his prisoner he was perfectly sober and quiet, while Parmley was extremely violent in his language and demeanor. The case was adjourned until after the trial in the General Sessions.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 11, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, May 11—P. M.

The Wall-street markets were again very buoyant today, in respect both to prices and the amount of actual business accomplished. The transactions in the Public Funds and Railways at the Boards of the Stock Exchange are very large, and these comprise only about half the whole business of the day; fully as much more being done in the Long Room of the Exchange Building and on the Street. There would seem to be no present limit to the speculation in New-York Central, Harlem, Reading and the Western Roads, short of Mid-Summer. Of course, in the meantime, we may reasonably expect frequent and perhaps very feverish and wide and sudden fluctuations in prices, but the whole tendency and spirit of the Street are evidently in the direction of an active and, so to speak, "sensational" Summer movement on the Stock Exchange, and it may be also in the Gold Room, although the latter advances with much slower and more hesitating strides than the Stock market.

The sales of Gold today were at 115@115⅛@115¼ ₩ cent. The Treasury at noon awarded $1,000,000 to the highest of $5,085,000 offers, as follows. The average price realised was a small fraction under 115 ₩ cent. The open market rose ⅛@¼ ₩ cent after the awards:

BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD, MAY 11.

[illegible]

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR $1,000,000 GOLD.

[illegible]

The Public Funds of 1867 advanced to 114⅝@114¾@114⅞@114⅞@114 ₩ cent., and the other 5-20s in much the same proportion, with a heavy amount of buying and selling throughout the list. After 3 o'clock there was a partial pause in the market, but no important yielding in prices.

In Foreign Exchange the rate was generally 109½ ₩ cent. for 60 days London; a fair amount of business done and the Bankers generally firm in their demands. In Money the rates of the day, on call loan to the Brokers, were 5@6 ₩ cent. per annum, rather more doing at 5 ₩ cent. than at the outside figure. The Treasury Office paid out $511,000 in Gold, May Interest, and took in $403,000 for Customs. To-morrow the Office will commence paying [illegible] Currency and State... [illegible] 5-20s to the Sinking Fund.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange shows a general advance on the same prices of yesterday, with a decided increase in the speculative excitement in the Vanderbilt Stocks, in Ohio and Mississippi, the North-wests, Wabash and St. Paul Stocks. A further advance was also made in the Express shares, to 48 for Adams and 49@48½ in United States. The Southern State Bonds are comparatively quiet, while in the Railway Bonds there is a larger business doing in the Pacific Gold mortgages and the old Western Currency mortgages than usual. A new party is reported to have taken hold of the Mariposa Stock and Certificates, and the old friends of Canton Land Company, both here and in Baltimore, are talking of improved prices on some recent movements to consummate the stations of the different Railways, North and South, connecting at Baltimore, on the Canton property.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 11.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114⅞
American Gold Coin	114⅞	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	54⅞	55⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅞	101⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Dividend Certificates	96⅞	97⅛
Reading Railroad	103⅛	103⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	124⅛	126
North-western Common	80⅞	83⅛
North-western Preferred	91⅜	92⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42⅜	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	66⅛	67⅜
Lake Shore	100⅛	100
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅜	40
New-Jersey Central	108⅛	109⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$86,379,642 13
Gold receipts	472,110 33
Gold payments	589,916 90
Gold balance	80,620,096 97
Currency receipts	973,357 01
Currency payments	757,834 [illegible]
Currency balance	5,574,958 [illegible]
General balance	86,195,055 [illegible]
Customs	403,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

[illegible]

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of April 29, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

[illegible]

A correspondent who is thoroughly conversant with the facts of the case, writes to us that an error occurred in the paragraph which we copied in our last paper from the St. Joseph *Herald*. The mortgage recorded in Buchanan County, Missouri, was not for $4,000,000 on the "whole property" of that County, but on the whole property of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, who have a domicile in that county. A fair interpretation of the statement of the St. Joseph paper would certainly justify this explanation. At all events it is certain that Buchanan County is not mortgaged for $4,000,000.

In regard to the State 7 ₩ cent. Loan of Arkansas to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Road, now selling at the Stock Exchange, there is this to be said in favor of the State faith pledged in the redemption of the Bonds. First, that the old ante-war debt of Arkansas, less than $1,500,000 in amount, has recently been recognised, partly in full for value originally received, and also to the extent of the equities involved in the remainder of the debt which was [illegible] to be used on all obligations incurred by a vote of the people, as in the case of the present Bonds to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Road of $6,000 per mile as security of a first mortgage lien on the Road. Of this Road itself the Little Rock *Gazette* reports:

[illegible]

An old and valued correspondent sends us the following plan for free banking, and for funding national bonds at a low rate of interest. We present the writer's views on their own merits, without indorsement or observation:

[illegible]

First—Let the Bureau be removed to New-York and retained for the deposit of securities, the issue of circulation, and the destruction of worn out or used bills.

Second—Allow all State banks circulation to the extent of seventy-five cents on the dollar on a pledge of Government bonds bearing four per cent. interest, in gold.

Third—Require par redemption in the City of New-York.

Fourth—Let the Government take all such circulation just as it now takes national bank bills.

Fifth—All banks to publish at their place of location quarterly reports, including with half a dozen principal items—and send a copy to the Controller of the Currency to enable him to consolidate reports to Congress.

[illegible]

Seventh—Let the Bureau or the Sub-Treasury, New-York, be the redeeming agency for all banks. [illegible]

[illegible]

If banks take a 4 ₩ cent. stock, it should be free of all other Government taxation. But this 1 ₩ cent. tax will be inducement for banks to favor an early resumption of specie payments.

New-York and Chicago—Fast Time.

From the Chicago Railway Review.

The lines between Chicago and the seaboard have adopted new time arrangements, commencing May 2—full details of which will be found under the head of the respective lines. [illegible]

[illegible]

We therefore welcome the thirty-hour train, in the expectation, as well as the hope that it will fully meet the purposes of the railway companies, to be fully up to the present demands of the traveling public.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CURRENCY BONDS.

Yielding to purchasers a revenue of NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on amount invested. SOME SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. PRIME COUNTY BONDS, principal and interest payable by the State of Illinois, for sale at a discount. An exceedingly desirable security.

GOLD BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK,

issued only on finished road, and issue limited to about half cash cost, for sale at par and interest.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD, indorsed by State of Alabama, (issued only on finished road and limited by law to $16,000 per mile,) for sale at par and interest.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY (a road highly commended by the business men of St. Louis.) One of the cheapest gold bonds on the market. Price, 85, and interest.

The 7 per cent. gold bonds are free of United States tax, and can be registered. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

OF THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Oswego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is [illegible] [illegible]

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 11, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	60	Spts. Turpentine, bbls.	180
Bees-wax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	31	Rosin, bbls.	785
Cotton, bales	1,488	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	18	Beef, pkgs.	11
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	10	Cut-meats, pkgs.	358
Eggs, bbls.	1,817	Lard, pkgs.	342
Flour, bbls.	12,709	Lard, kegs.	10
Wheat, bushels	18,250	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	18,870	Butter, pkgs.	2,767
Oats, bushels	7,022	Cheese, boxes	1,575
Barley, bushels	1,450	Peanuts, bags	186
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	1,000
Oat-meal, bbls.	500	Tobacco, hhds.	12
Corn-meal, bags	203	Tobacco, bxs and cs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	101	Whisky, bbls.	1,061
Hides, No.	898	Wool, bales	216
Leather, sides	6,249		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—20 boxes Bristania, 32 bales Furs and Skins, 11 cases Hardware, 141 tcs. Beef, 2,639 bales Cotton, 24,450 bushels Wheat, 29 cases Prunes, 71 pks. Clocks, 1 bale Silkwaste, 30 bbls. Ashes, 1,000 lbs. Logwood, 16,000 lbs. Cheese.

By the steamer *Holland*, for Liverpool—888 bales Cotton, 55 hhds. Tobacco, 136 hhds. Tallow, 25 cases Rubber, 712 bbls. Rosin, 1,100 Staves, 87 bbls. Beef, 15 boxes Bacon, 25,636 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Java*, for Liverpool—377 bales Cotton, 7,982 bushels Wheat, 103 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Reklam*, for London—10 cases Books, 779 cases Sewing-machines, 529 bbls. Rosin, 7 pks. Agricultural Implements, 100 cases Spermaceti, 21 bales Furs, 140 bundles Whalebone, 12,500 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Leborneur*, for Havre—231,778 gallons Refined Petroleum.

[illegible] by the last steamer for Cuba... [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19¾	19⅞	20
Good Ordinary	21½	21½	21¾	21¾
Low Middling	22¼	22½	22⅝	22¾
Middling	23	23⅛	23¼	23⅜
Good Middling	23½	23⅝	23⅞	24

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been in good demand at a further improvement of 5c. ₩ bbl., chiefly in the shape of shipping grades, especially of State, the offerings of which have been very moderate... [illegible]

Superfine State and Western ... [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—Prime Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been in fair request at firmer prices, but closes tamely... [illegible]

[illegible]

GUNNY CLOTH—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted steady, but has not been in much demand... Prime Mess has been in good demand and strong in price. Other kinds have been quiet... [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership entered into on the 1st day of February, 1870, by JOHN D. CUTTER as general partner, and DAVID E. GRANT as special partner, in the manufacture and sale of silk, a certificate whereof is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, is hereby this day dissolved by mutual consent. In witness whereof, the said parties have hereto subscribed their names this 9th day of May, 1870.

JOHN D. CUTTER,
DAVID E. GRANT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day (May 9) formed a copartnership for the manufacture of sewing-silk and machine-twist, at Paterson, N. J., and the sale of the same at No. 92 Church-st., New-York, under the firm name of SALTER & CUTTER.

BENJAMIN SALTER,
JOHN D. CUTTER.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for buildings. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

CARPETS AT AUCTION.

WILMERDINGS, HOGUET & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, May 13, at 10 A. M., the entire stock of

B. F. MANY & CO.,

NO. 18 6TH-AV.

Consisting of velvets, body-Brussels, tapestry-Brussels, ingrains, druggets, oilcloths, ... Also, one fine safe, one portable furnace, office furniture, gas fixtures, &c., &c.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE made to order by the Messrs. Hutchings. ELEGANT CABINET PIANO-FORTE, BY CHICKERING & SONS. CLOCKS, BRONZES AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS imported to order by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO. RICH CARPETS, CUT GLASS, CHINA, &c.

The property of a family going abroad.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, FRIDAY, May 13, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. [illegible] [illegible]

The sale will commence with the kitchen and laundry utensils.

The house will be open for inspection on Thursday, the 12th inst., by permit only, which, with catalogues, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. [illegible] [illegible]

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignee in bankruptcy. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale by order of Richard Warren, of New-York.

[illegible] shares Continental Screw Company, of New-York.

1,850 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, par $100.

[illegible] Petroleum Company, par $10.

1,000 shares Phillips Petroleum Company, par $10.

500 shares French Self-fastening Button Company, of New-York, par $10.

[illegible] Flint Steel River Mining Company, par $25.

3 bonds Combination Silver Mining Company, $500 each.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PAINTINGS, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 16 and 17, a valuable collection of paintings by celebrated foreign and American artists... [illegible]

Also by order of Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, part of their valuable consignments to this City.

Prominent among the works in the collection is a large historical subject by the distinguished English artist, T. M. Joy, representing "The Meeting of King James IV. and the Scottish Outlaws at Penmanscore," the much admired "EXTREMES MEET" and "HEARTS EASE" by W. P. W. Dana; an important and fine work by Prof. Carl Hübner, "The Pastor's Birthday," by Otto Weber; "Cattle and Landscape, near Fontainebleau," by Jourdan; "The Reverie," and other choice works by Plassan, Becker, Aubert, Verboeckhoven, Le Poittevin, De Cock, Toulmouche, Gisadet, Des Hayes, Schenck, Herzog, Hamman, Van Hove, Luminais, Seitz, Meissonnier, Baron, Lemmens, Martinus, Hublin, Moulinet, Guerard, Kaemmerer, Verschur, Erdman, Schlesinger, Lhergue, Kilner, Jungheim, Hamon, Walraven, Lotthore, &c., &c.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.—Contributions by Durand, McEntee, Kensett, Gignoux, Shattuck, Staigg, Lambdin, Thom, De Haas, Wm. T. Richards, Hubbard, Gifford, Cropsey, Homer, Hays, Lily M. Spencer, Dana, &c., &c.

The exhibition is now open, and will continue every day and evening until time of sale—MONDAY and TUESDAY next.

ART SALE.

HAVE YOU SEEN "BEARS ON A BENDER," "HEARD MOVING BY DOGS," "HENRIETTA BONNER," "AUTUMN TWILIGHT," "KENSETT," "SUNDAY MORNING," "CAMP OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT," "S. R. GIFFORD," "SCENE ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," "BIERSTADT."

Also other celebrated paintings by Durand, W. Sexo Mount, Huntington, Hennessy, Colman, Lang, Wm. Hart, Whittredge, Davenport, Hazeltine, De Haas, Whitley, McEntee, Hays, E. Fehr Gray, Hubbard, Leutze, J. G. Brown, Geo. H. Hall. Also a few bronzes, marble, and water colors, [illegible] &c., the property of Mrs. A. E. Colwell, Brooklyn, L. I., and will be sold by auction without reserve at [illegible] Hall [illegible] on FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

Edward H. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. BURTON, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 12, at 11½ o'clock, at Pier No. [illegible] East River:

5,000 boxes Fresh Messina Oranges.

1,200 boxes Fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo brig [illegible], from Messina.

F. Colson, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, [illegible] [illegible] carpets and [illegible] The carpets and pianos will be sold about 1 o'clock, or immediately after the sale of the furniture.

Joseph Hegeman & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, AT 10½ A. M., AT the sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, mirrors, book-cases, also rose-wood piano, &c.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 10 6th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s uptown store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Excelsior, Husk and Straw Mattresses.

Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.

Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.

Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.

Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.

Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.

Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.

Bolster and Pillow-cases embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.

Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of Mellon & Wilcox.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE AN interest, and act as treasurer of a first-class traveling entertainment; must have a small cash capital. Apply after 10 o'clock at No. 280 Bowery. CHAS. E. DOBSON.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 283 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE BED-BUGS!

Get A. GOLSH'S infallible Bed-bug Exterminator. Price, per four-ounce bottle, with direction, 25 cents. Price per eight-ounce bottle, with direction, 50 cents. For sale by druggists and by A. GOLSH, chemist, No. 130 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 3, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members and the election of directors of this institution will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 17, at 3 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which the members are particularly invited to witness.

The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.

THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, beneficially interested in a trust arising under a will, is desirous of having some lawyer of high standing to argue case before General Term and Court of Appeals. A fee of $5,000 will be given upon the decision of Court of Appeals in favor of plaintiff. The estate is rich, executors responsible and under obligation. Full particulars given in an interview. Address TRUST FUND, Box No. 117 Times Office.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 12 West 11th-st., (near Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 17th of May, 1870. Poll opens at 11 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

COW AND CALF FOR SALE.—SHE IS half Durham breed and a very heavy and rich milker; gave last year 10 quarts daily on a fresh milking; price, $100. Inquire of C. CARL, Mamaroneck, N. Y., or W. H. STILES, No. 67 Vestbest, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 30 Pearl-st., Harper's building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

HOFFMAN & PERSCH, MANUFACTURERS of show-cases in silver-plate, black-walnut, &c. The Patent Magic Hinge. 143 Chatham-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCERS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fisher, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss E. Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
SCHOOL OF REFORM and AMONG THE BREAKERS. Leading character by Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierie and Miss Pestel.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Le Clercq.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE TWINS OF LONDON, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss [illegible] and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
Five copies, one year 9
Ten copies, one year 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as [illegible] in the day as possible. If received after [illegible] o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. [illegible] West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth av., and at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between Broadway and [illegible], at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The dispatches from Paris this morning represent the disturbances of Tuesday as more serious than at first reported. The fighting at the barricades was stubborn, the Police and the rioters using firearms freely, but the soldiers carried all at the point of the bayonet. A number are reported killed and wounded on both sides. In one instance a squadron of cavalry, annoyed by the stones thrown at them by the rioters, fired upon them, and this is recorded as the only instance of the use of firearms by the troops. Yesterday and the night before numerous arrests were made by the Police. Last night fresh disturbances were apprehended, and strong bodies of soldiers occupied the Faubourg du Temple. On Tuesday the convicts in the prison of La Roquette attempted to revolt, and killed one keeper and wounded two others before the disturbance was suppressed. Up to midnight last night there was no renewal of the disorders, and the troops occupied the disturbed districts of Paris and allowed nobody to pass. Riots have also occurred at Havre in which rioters were wounded, but none killed.... The Queen of England yesterday, "in state," opened the new building of the University of London, in Burlington Gardens. Instead of reading the formal reply prepared for Her Majesty, she cut short the ceremony by "declaring the building to be opened".... The first of the yacht races between the *Sappho* and *Cambria* terminated yesterday in the success of the *Sappho*, the American yacht, which beat the *Cambria* on her best point of sailing from the start.... The Cunard steamer *Morocco* has been dispatched from Liverpool with a cargo of supplies to the aid of the *Siberia*.... The election in Longford, Ireland, was attended by some rioting, which was put down by the Police.... The hundredth birth-day of BEETHOVEN is to be observed in Vienna.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was passed. A bill was introduced to provide for mail facilities between this country and those on the west coast of South America. The bill relative to lands withdrawn for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railway, in California, was taken up, but laid aside at the expiration of the morning hour, and the consideration of the Appropriation bills resumed. Various amendments were offered. Among those agreed upon was one appropriating $500,000 for a new building for the State Department, and another for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds, at a cost of $500,000. Without finally disposing of the bills the Senate, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

In the House, after passing an appropriation bill of $200,000 to supply the deficiencies in the appropriation for the compensation and mileage of members and delegates for the year ending June 30, 1870, the Northern Pacific Railway bill was proceeded with. After some discussion a compromise was effected. The House, by a vote of 99 to 77, refused to pass the bill to a third reading, and it was referred, with a number of amendments, to the Committee on Pacific Railways. Mr. LYNCH, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Decline of Commerce, made a long speech upon the bill to revive navigation and the commercial interests of the country, after which the tariff debate was resumed, and continued until 4½ P. M., when a recess was taken until evening. At the evening session the tariff was further discussed until 10 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The health of Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD, the Canadian Prime Minister, creates uneasiness. A Toronto dispatch of yesterday brought a report that it was feared he might not survive many hours, while an Ottawa telegram announced that he continues to improve.

The Commission appointed by the General Conference of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church held at Chicago in 1868, presented the memorial of that body, yesterday, on the subject of the union of the Northern and Southern Churches, to the General Conference of the Church South, at Memphis. The memorial was referred to a Committee of the strongest men in the Conference, and the opinion is expressed that the proposition will not be approved.

The Republican State Convention of North Carolina met yesterday at Raleigh, and consumed the day in efforts to organize, which were only successful at 6½ P. M., when Senator POOL was chosen Chairman. Two-thirds of the delegates are colored men.

Over $500 were raised on 'Change in St. Louis, at noon yesterday, for the relief of the Richmond sufferers.

The store of J. WINSLOW & Co., dealers in clocks, picture-frames, &c., in St. Louis, was burned yesterday morning. The stock was valued at $45,000; insured for $30,000.

In the Southern Baptist Convention at Louisville, on the 10th, the Committee on Co-operation with the Northern Baptists reported adversely to co-operation, and it was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Convention. The Convention then adjourned, to meet in St. Louis next year.

THOMAS KEARNEY, Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi, telegraphs to the Treasury Department that he was robbed on the 6th inst. of $12,316 50 in specie, collected by his deputy on the Rio Grande, and which he was carrying to Corpus Christi, by a portion of the United States soldiers forming his escort.

The Manitoba bill passed the Canadian House of Commons on Tuesday night. Mr. CARTIER announced that Parliament would be prorogued to-day. In the Senate, in reply to an inquiry relating to the withdrawal of British troops from the Dominion, Mr. CAMPBELL said the Canadian Government was remonstrating against the policy of the Imperial Government. He said the British Government proposed to garrison Halifax and similar fortified positions, but expected inland fortifications to be garrisoned, if at all, by Canadian volunteers.

A Salt Lake dispatch says that twenty families of Josephite Mormons, numbering in all 100 souls, have this week left Utah for their old homes in the States.

The steam-ship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg April 26, and Southampton April 30, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Capt. MEYER our Continental files were made complete by the addition of recent German and French newspapers.

The Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened its session in Washington, yesterday, when Gen. LOGAN, Commander-in-Chief, made an address.

On Tuesday a riot occurred among miners in Hazleton, Penn., who were celebrating the anniversary of the formation of the Miners' Union. Several were badly wounded, but as they were cared for by their friends it could not be ascertained whether any died. The Hazleton Zouaves were called upon and at the last accounts were under arms, but had not been called out.

JAMES S. VAUGHAN was examined before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling letters from the Post-office. Messrs. JAMES SAYLOR, SILAS G. MORRY and others were called as witnesses for the Government. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. The case was adjourned until Friday.

Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTH's connection with the Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church will be dissolved on the 26th inst. The Presbytery of New-York has so ordered.

Senator REVELS, of Mississippi, lectured at the Cooper Institute last evening on "The Tendencies of the Age." He claimed that the course of events in this country was toward liberty of thought and of action, in which caste, color of skin and aristocratic blood would have no part.

The Union League of Philadelphia commemorated the opening of their hall, last evening, it being the anniversary of that event, by a reception and ball.

Trial by Newspapers.

The *Tribune* did a very unfair thing on Monday,—we will not say willfully unfair, because we would fain believe that many of the things which have earned it its bad reputation in this respect are the results of simple clumsiness or ignorance on the part of its workmen. We refer to the so-called "summing up" or condensation of the evidence in the McFarland case, which it offered for the benefit of people who had not taken, or did not choose to take, the trouble to follow the reports in the newspapers. This summing up was not a summing up at all, or anything like it; it was simply a short, a very short summary of part, and a very small part, of the evidence on certain points, selected by the *Tribune* itself. The unfairness of this course was aggravated by the selection of short passages from the testimony of a few witnesses, for arrangement in parallel columns, where the evidence for the prosecution seemed clearly stronger than that for the defense. In no case was the comparison made where the evidence was strongest for the defense. In fact, we do not remember ever to have seen a worse instance of *garbling*, and it was the more reprehensible from the fact that it appeared before the case had been given to the jury.

No summing up of testimony by a heated partisan, such as the *Tribune* has made itself in this matter, is likely to be fair; and accordingly a partisan with an average sense of propriety would have abstained from attempting it. A summing up of evidence should notice *all* evidence that is not cumulative, or that has any bearing on the general issue; because all other contributes in a greater or less degree to the formation of the juror's or reader's judgment. For instance, the question of a man's general sobriety being in debate, it is monstrous to place on one side the evidence of one witness who never knew him to drink, and on the other side the evidence of one witness who once saw him very drunk. On this testimony, of course, a strong presumption of his general intemperance may be based. Proof of sobriety has to be negative proof—that is, the testimony of persons, who, with different opportunities of observation, have never seen the man under the influence of liquor. It naturally requires a good deal of this testimony to overcome positive evidence of even one case of drunkenness; and a summing up, therefore, which does not draw attention to the proportions in which these two kinds of testimony were furnished is misleading. We might multiply illustrations of this kind indefinitely from the *Tribune's* "summary" if it were necessary.

This performance will naturally and inevitably be looked on by the public as another of the numerous attempts the *Tribune* has made to snap a judgment on a matter which really, at the outset, had little or no interest for the community, and would have excited little talk or comment if the *Tribune* had had the grace to let it alone. The piteous tale which Mrs. MCFARLAND told in its columns yesterday, she would never have been forced to tell if that paper had not made itself, not simply her defender, but a headlong, reckless champion, who took the public by the throat and insisted on its throwing up its cap for her. A calm and temperate statement from her, or anybody [illegible] to speak for her, published after [illegible] death, or after he had been shot, explaining the circumstances, would have done all for her in popular estimation that any statement of hers could possibly do. The efforts made by the *Tribune* to justify RICHARDSON, and hunt down MCFARLAND, simply disgusted and roused people, and lent support to that theory of "a conspiracy" to carry off MCFARLAND's wife from him, of which we heard so much at the trial, and which in no small degree contributed to the verdict rendered on Tuesday. There are thousands of unhappy couples in this City, with woes just as numerous and as lamentable as those of which Mrs. MCFARLAND complains, but they are not a matter of public concern, and ought not to be. It is better for all parties that they should not be. The dragging of them to light and parading them before the world is dirty work. Moreover, jealous husbands often hunt careless lovers to death, and whenever a tragedy of this kind occurs, it is always a monstrous scandal, of which it is mercy to everybody concerned to say as little as possible. For the women and children mixed up in it, publicity is a kind of social ruin. Whatever it is necessary to say for anybody's vindication ought to be said, of course; but not a word more than is necessary. There ought to be no blowing of horns, or waving of flags, or speechifying over it. It ought not, in short, by those who wish to befriend the bereaved and afflicted, to be made "an occasion," on which to hang general remarks on "vengeance," or capital punishment, or divorce, or marital rights. If they are unwise enough to challenge discussion, and instead of pleading for indulgence, demand sympathy and even admiration, they may be sure the discussion will find its way into channels which cannot be explored without increasing the sufferings of the parties chiefly concerned.

A worse-advised woman than Mrs. MCFARLAND seems to have been from first to last, one does not often hear of. Those who sympathized most with her hardly did anything to help her which did not contribute something toward getting her into a scrape; some of her acts, which were doubtless in themselves innocent, were so performed as to wear all the appearance of guilt. But she would probably have pulled through her difficulties with comparatively little damage, if she had not in an evil hour found a newspaper to take up her cause. This is one of the things which the newspaper cannot well do for any woman; its tread is too heavy, its processes too rough. It cannot warm without scorching her, or feed without cramming her, or clothe without stifling her; and the *Tribune* is, we need hardly say, not by any means the most discreet advocate that could be found. A woman might nearly as well make a confidante of a prize-fighter, or try to strengthen her system by the consumption of unlimited quantities of raw beef-steak, as to try to get any real comfort or support from that hot-headed quarter. If she wanted to have somebody well abused, or a large mob gathered in front of her window, she, of course, could not go to a better source; but then, women do not want, or ought not to want, these dangerous excitements.

Manitoba.

An official announcement has been received from Ottawa to the effect that the concessions which were made to the people of the Red River country by the Canadian Dominion are so far satisfactory as to terminate all impending difficulties. The military expedition, which has been actively preparing for operations against the insurgents, has been abandoned, and but a small force will be sent to Winnipeg to suppress the Indian disturbances. The Canadian authorities seem to have entirely relinquished the position which they took up at the outset. Instead of asserting the almost imperial jurisdiction which they claimed to have acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company, they now propose to grant a local government to the Red River people, and to admit them to a fair representation in the Dominion Parliament.

There is no doubt that the course which has been taken in this matter is the wisest that could have been adopted, albeit it may have somewhat humiliated the pride of the Canadian people. The fact that the concession met with approval in London, is significant of a pacific disposition in that quarter, quite at variance with the ancient temper of the Home Government in similar cases. We fail to recall an instance of parley, much less concession, by Great Britain on any occasion of open colonial insurrection, or even of a threatened resistance. Its practice has always been to strike heavily at first, and afterward to adjust the matters complained of; thus making its authority respected and acknowledged, as an inexorable antecedent of redress or favor. So steadily has that policy been pursued, that we looked for no exception in the case of so weak a people as those of the Red River country, and hence it is surprising to see the result which has been so speedily arrived at.

We are not disposed to taunt our Canadian neighbors with anything approaching a craven feeling of apprehension, or even with an undue regard for the financial considerations involved. We prefer to attribute the concessions which have been made to an honest desire to be just and fair, as well as generous, to the people of the future Province of Manitoba. Still, it is not to be denied that there were some ugly complications clustering around the Winnipeg difficulty, and that the Ottawa authorities were well aware of them. How far they were influenced by these difficulties we will not pretend to say, now that they have been so happily avoided. That there was danger of a Fenian complication, and that active steps had been taken toward a filibustering movement, we have good reason to credit. We know, too, that active hostilities would have had a mischievous effect upon political sentiment in all the Provinces, as well as upon the finances of the Dominion, and possibly upon its diplomatic relations with this country.

All these unpleasant possibilities have been effectually disposed of by the arrangement which has been made, and in a variety of ways the [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] whole people of the North-west will be harmonized in sentiment and identified in interest. Such a result is the first essential step toward building up a future Canadian nationality on a reasonable basis. The great political difficulty which confronts the Canadian people is the diversity of thought, and feeling, and interests among them. Great jealousy, and not a little enmity, exist between the French and English elements; and strong local dissensions also create mischief. The Nova Scotians are even more dissatisfied than the Red River people were. The isolation of the vast region toward the Pacific is still another element of weakness which requires to be dealt with; and the concession which has been made is, therefore, a wise piece of strategy. But it will not avert that destiny which we believe awaits the British North American Provinces in the future.

The Approaching Election.

But six days remain before our municipal election, and the nominations are not yet complete. On Monday Tammany selected its candidates for our local Judiciary. For Judges of the Court of Common Pleas HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, JOSEPH F. DALY, RICHARD L. LARREMORE and CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT were selected, and for Justices of the Marine Court, GEORGE SHEA, WILLIAM H. TRACY and P. J. JOACHIMSON. Considering the fact that they are all sure to be elected, and that the first-named Court will have jurisdiction of all future impeachments of heads of departments for malfeasance in office, we feel that the people have reason to be thankful that the selections are no worse.

The action of Tammany with regard to the Aldermanic nominations was somewhat mysterious. The Convention contented itself with nominating four out of the fifteen candidates, and then appointed a Committee of twenty-two to complete the ticket. We interpret this as an overture to the Citizens' Association to participate in the selection of candidates. If the four gentlemen who were nominated shall prove to be a fair sample of what we may expect, every good citizen will have reason to rejoice. The selection of such men as MOSES TAYLOR, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, LAWRENCE W. JEROME, and ROYAL PHELPS, is certainly a very strong assurance that the leaders of the new municipal reform movement will act in good faith, and redeem the pledges which they made to the Legislature. It only remains to be seen whether eleven equally good men will be selected on the completed ticket which will be presented to-night.

Preachers and Reporters.

EDWARD VI. encouraged the English farmers to harvest upon Sunday, and in his proclamation to that effect he called it "a great offense to God to be scrupulous and superstitious in foregoing such occupations." This pious King was not above taking a practical view of religion, and, like Timothy, he was not averse to counseling a little wine for the stomach's sake to either laymen or clergy. Hence, when Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTH was lately arraigned by the Presbytery of the Church whereof he is pastor, for drinking a stimulant of his own invention on Sunday, he was not without Biblical and Royal precedents to urge in his defense. The rather vulgar character of his liquor, and the incongruity of its mixture—for gin and milk was the nectar chosen by the reverend gentleman on the occasion in question—has perhaps excited an unreasonable prejudice against him. Yet, after all, there is no more harm in taking such a beverage than in taking champagne, and whoever would insist upon an aristocratic discrimination is neither rational nor charitable. But waiving discussion of this point, and without presuming to sit in judgment on the importance or heinousness of his offense, we submit that Mr. SMYTH's case raises one point of a general character which may well be subjected to discussion. The reverend gentleman was betrayed into his error—if it was an error—by his desire to be hospitable to certain reporters who designed to publish a part of his sermon. Now, is the custom of reporting sermons in itself a judicious or profitable one? We conceive that it is not, or at least that there are many strong arguments against the abuse of it.

In the first place, not one preacher in ten is likely to make the sermon which he expects to be reported precisely what it would be if he had no such expectation. If the difference were always for the better, objection on this score would fall to the ground. But it is almost sure to be for the worse. To address fifty thousand persons through the Press, instead of a few hundreds by word of mouth might, with some men, have an exalting and purifying influence; but with the majority it is to be feared that the temptation to catch the ear of the crowd, to make a "sensation," to attract the ready applause which is the business of the player rather than of the preacher, would have an injurious influence. Again, may not the inclination to flatter an influential or widely-circulated journal, with a view to gain its favor, sometimes be too strong even for a clerical breast? To put the matter more closely, does not Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTH know of vivid illustrations of yielding to precisely such an inclination which have presented themselves in this City within a few months? We should certainly have no difficulty in pointing them out. The system of reporting sermons indiscriminately is open to this and other objections. It is not well, for instance, to offer a community, too many of whom are already prone to avoid church-going, a plausible excuse for avoiding that which, if a duty, ought to be performed. People only too easily fall into the habit of saying they can read a sermon in the newspaper as a plea for not going to listen to it; and yet it requires no argument to show that all the objects of gathering together for public worship on Sunday are not fulfilled by merely reading the words of a pastor's discourse, however moving or eloquent it may be.

It may be said that clergymen as a body are not likely to be actuated by influences [illegible], and we should be very glad to believe they are not. Nevertheless, it is wise to shun not only evil itself, but all the roads which lead to it. It is within our knowledge that preachers have sometimes not only been most anxious to see their sermons in print, but have sought to pay money to insure their arriving at that distinction—a strong corroboration of the degrading tendency to which we have referred. There has been of late enough, and more than enough, of "sensation preaching" in the bad sense of the phrase, if not too much in the good. Rev. Mr. SMYTH's late experience, if deserving of censure, must be thought so not so much because of his act, as because of his example. We hope it will be a warning to him and to others not to seek a kind of publicity that is clearly outside the functions of the sacred office. That office is best reverenced, and is most efficacious for good, when exercised, like humbler duty, in its own legitimate sphere.

The Darien Canal.

Although the various surveys of the Isthmus of Panama have shown that great difficulties exist in the way of constructing a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, they have also proved that those difficulties are not insuperable. The abandonment by Commander SELFRIDGE of the Caledonia Bay survey was nothing more than a piece of judicious engineering strategy. The line between that point and the Gulf of San Miguel was tolerably well understood to be nearly, if not quite, impracticable, and various engineers at different times reported against it. It must be presumed that no further attempts will be made in that direction. The new starting-point which seems to be adopted by the surveying party is one of two which may turn out practicable. The harbor of San Blas is a very fine one, and would accommodate all the ships that could ever require anchorage. The distance across is shorter than by any other route, and the engineering problem is not more difficult to solve than is presented in any rival scheme.

At the same time, the line of the Panama Railroad is one which will be preferred by many. The river Chagres, however, though a fine one, is in parts exceedingly rapid, and navigation is not very easy on that account. Still, the region though which the canal would pass is more favorable in point of cultivation, fertility and health than either the Caledonia or the San Blas route. This last consideration is one of considerable importance when the nature of the climate is remembered. Especially is this of consequence when we remember the large mixed population that would be collected at the mouths of the canal—a population like that of most marine cities, naturally susceptible to dangerous epidemics. It is to be hoped that the party will turn their attention to both routes. One thing is clear—that the cost of the undertaking is the chief, if not the only, serious obstacle to the completion of some route. The Suez Canal was constructed in spite of difficulties far greater than a mountain range could oppose, for it had to be extended through and across moving masses of sand. The reports from Aspinwall become of great interest, as comparisons of the two great enterprises are made, and they will be still more interesting when the surveys have indicated where the new canal is to be constructed.

The First of the Yacht Races.

The news of the victory of the *Sappho* over the *Cambria* will be received everywhere in this country with satisfaction. It is a forerunner, as we may hope, of the still more memorable victory to be gained by Mr. BENNETT next July. We have now retained the palm as yachtsmen for many years past, and it would not be without considerable reluctance that we should make up our minds to part with it. Mr. DOUGLAS, the owner of the *Sappho*, tried for a long time to bring about a race between his yacht and Mr. ASHBURY's, but at one time there seemed no probability that he would be gratified. At last his patience and pluck have been rewarded. If the *Cambria* should beat the *Dauntless*, we shall still have the satisfaction of knowing that there is at least one American yacht which can beat the victor.

Those who know best say that Mr. DOUGLAS' yacht is a faster sailer than Mr. BENNETT's, and the latter gentleman expressed that opinion himself just before his departure from New-York. The contest just concluded is, therefore, not a certain indication of what the *Dauntless* can do as against Mr. ASHBURY's yacht. But the race in July will be a long one, and every opportunity will be given for a display of the true sailing qualities of the *Dauntless*. We still hope that she will maintain the renown of the New-York Yacht Club, and add one more triumph to the many already won by her owner. Mr. ASHBURY must not carry away the cup won by the *America*, if our yachtsmen can help it. They mean to do their best, and Mr. DOUGLAS' victory will certainly have the effect of stimulating their hopes.

The West has complained for many years, and with good reason, that high tolls, and excessive charges for "elevating" at Buffalo, were a grievous burden upon the farmer, and it has sought new avenues to the markets of the world for its breadstuffs, but without success. It ought to be satisfied now for a time at least. The new toll-sheet makes a reduction of three cents a bushel on grain, and of over eleven cents a barrel on flour. The rate of elevating at Buffalo has also been reduced a cent a bushel. It remains to be seen if Chicago elevators will make a similar reduction, and if Western carriers will be content with the average freights of past years, or whether they will add the four cents reduction, which New-York has conceded, to their charge for carrying—thus leaving the Western farmer in precisely the same condition as before.

The spirit of WILLIAM PENN still lives among those of his persuasion who come in contact with the Indians. The Omaha Agency, Nebraska, is in charge of members of the Society of Friends, and we are not surprised to hear good accounts of the poor red men from their white brothers who carry into practice the golden rule. A clergyman, Rev. EDWARD PAINTER, writes that the Indians in that neighborhood are fast becoming civilized. They have a few houses, and some tools, but lack funds to build, fence, and clear as they would wish; and an appropriation has been asked from Congress, approved by the Friends, to allow of this work being done. Mr. PAINTER says the Omaha Indians are a peaceful, quiet, and amiable people, very exemplary in their conduct, and free from many of the excesses and vices of their white neighbors. He adds that they totally abstain as a class from the use of intoxicating drinks, and that he has never seen one of their number drunk or in a passion. It is gratifying to find that in some spots, however few, there seems a chance for the aborigines to lead comfortable and happy lives; and that the scourges of war, drink, and pestilence that are so swiftly cutting them down elsewhere are unknown in the peaceful region controlled by the Friends in Omaha.

It seems to us that Congress makes a mistake in refusing to restore to Mrs. CURTIS LEE the family relics which were seized at her house at Arlington, and which we believe are now in the Patent-office. It is difficult to understand upon what grounds the refusal is persisted in. The relics are certainly not to be classed as contraband of war, and we know of no other legal process of confiscation. Nearly all of the articles belonged to WASHINGTON, and the sentiment which would attach to them as national relics in a national collection would be sadly marred by the awkward circumstances under which they were obtained.

LUCRETIA MOTT and ELIZABETH CADY STANTON have retired from public life, as appears from an announcement to that effect which is noticed in the last number of the *Revolution*. Both have been prominently before the public for twenty years in advocacy of various schemes of reform in behalf of their sex, and both now seek rest. They decline, in the following peremptory manner, to permit their names to be used for any official position whatever:

"Alike we decline all offices for the future, and to younger hands and braver hearts leave the consummation of the work that in hope and faith we so long ago began. The strongest mark of respect and affection our friends can now give, is to leave us free to pursue our individual work without the honors or trammels of official positions in future organizations."

Would a fair retrospect of their work and experience as reformers be satisfactory to themselves? It hardly seems possible that results so meager as they have achieved can be thought commensurate with the labor involved. As Oliver Twist said of the work-house education: "It wasn't worth while to go through so much to get so little."

Some surprise has been manifested that Senator SHERMAN's bill for the reduction of taxation should have been introduced in the Senate, in apparent contravention of the constitutional provision that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." We understand that the point was raised in the Senate Committee, but that it was held that inasmuch as the bill was one for the "reduction of taxation" the constitutional inhibition did not apply. We are inclined to think the point not well taken. The bill is practically a revenue adjustment, and is as much a bill to raise revenue as any which could be devised. One clause of it re-enacts the income tax at five per cent. for one year, and at three per cent. thereafter, which is clearly within the restriction. We refer to the subject in the interests of the bill itself, which we hope may be legally passed, and suggest that it be withdrawn from the Senate and introduced in the House.

Georgia has a public debt of $6,014,500, of which $157,000 is overdue, and $90,000 of which falls due the present year. The balance of the debt is payable in future installments, the largest—which is $5,900,000—in 1886. The interest on the whole amounts to about $400,000 annually. The debt is larger than any previously incurred by the State, but considering its resources and probable future development, it is not excessive. The State has within itself the elements of great wealth, and as soon as it is permitted to settle down to a normal political and industrial condition, it will be able to meet its obligations promptly and easily. It is destined to be one of the richest agricultural States in the Union.

A young lady fell out of the door of a carriage while traveling the other day on the London and Brighton Railway, and was instantly killed. The guard whose duty it was to have locked the door, was so horror-stricken at the accident that he cut his throat. This seems a desperate penalty for so slight an offense as forgetting to fasten a door; but if custom exacted *hari-kari*, or something like it, from engineers whose carelessness sometimes sacrifices scores of lives on our rivers and railroads, we should certainly hear of fewer accidents. In the meantime, the example of so profound a feeling of the importance of duty as that shown by this unfortunate guard must make a great impression wherever it is heard of. Its expression may have been misdirected, but the deed itself was worthy of an ancient Roman.

We learn from an English paper that the golden orioles, lately introduced into that country, are slaughtered mercilessly by cockneys with guns. The orioles are native with us, as the sparrows are with the English, and we protest against this breach of international comity. The sparrows, in New-York, over-ride every body and every thing—in short, do precisely what they like, and "bully" the whole population—and yet nobody meddles with them. It is a most unhandsome acknowledgment of this courtesy that the American birds in England should be treated with barbarous inhospitality.

The changed views of many Senators on the San Domingo question, illustrates the impropriety of forming hurried judgments upon measures involving important results, as the annexation of that Republic is well understood to do. The right way would be to seek for information first, and vote afterward. However, the improved state of feeling comes better late than never. We hope that the business will be speedily and satisfactorily arranged, if only for the sake of the Dominicans. They have sufficiently indicated their strong desire to place themselves under the protection of the United States, and to them delay is a very serious disadvantage. If, as is said, a two-thirds vote is ready, by all means let it be taken at once, and so conclude an arrangement by which most people here and in San Domingo will be gratified.

If the Fenians ever entertained the idea of making a *reconnoissance* in force in the direction of the Red River, and a "diversion" against the old enemy at that part of the line, they have probably been "calculating without their host;" for we have now the *New Nation* of the territory declaring that Col. RANKIN was expelled from it, because he talked Irish and offered the aid of auxiliaries from the United States. This manifesto from RIEL's organ shows that, though a bold man in a certain way, he is resolved not to run the risk of being "too bold." Manitoba being relieved in this manner against the insurrections of Gen. O'NEILL's people, they must look for some more accessible point of the New Dominion, if they mean to strike a blow before the coming in of the hot weather.

"What was there in Vice-President COLFAX's testimony in the McFarland case which led the lawyers who took it to shun it ever afterward as the devil is said to shun holy water?" The *Tribune* put this question yesterday, and we give our readers an opportunity of answering it to-day. Mr. COLFAX's testimony will be found in another part of the paper. Perhaps the public will now be able to judge how far the evidence would have influenced the case. It will be observed that Mrs. MCFARLAND did not complain to Mr. COLFAX of any ill-usage or intoxication on the part of her husband. Mr. COLFAX himself states that he did not help Mrs. MCFARLAND to procure a divorce—he only gave her a letter to a lawyer who managed the business.

We trust our readers will bear in mind the meeting at Cooper Institute this evening in favor of the annexation of San Domingo. It should be made a strong expression of that popular sentiment which we are confident exists in behalf of the project. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, and Hon. JOHN FITCH, of Nevada, two of the most eloquent men in Congress, and by other effective speakers. We advise those who desire to hear a full exposition of the subject to go early in order that they may secure seats.

THE GREAT FIRE IN VIRGINIA.

A Town Almost Entirely Destroyed—Forty Families Made Homeless—An Appeal for Aid.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, May 10.

We have to record another public calamity in Virginia. The beautiful town of Fincastle, in Botetourt County, has been laid in ashes. The fire-fiend laid his consuming hand on it Friday night, and under his blighting touch homes melted away, until nearly the entire town was swept from existence. The loss is a dreadful one. Between thirty and forty families are rendered homeless by this fell blow, and are, many of them, in a sad state of destitution. The loss, it is estimated, will approximate, if it does not exceed, $200,000. On this there was an insurance of not more than $14,000 or $15,000. This is indeed a terrible loss to fall on one small community. All the stores in the town, seven in number, and contents, we learn, were consumed. The two large, fine hotels, Price's and the Western, were also destroyed. Thirty odd dwellings fell before the devouring element. The Court-house and churches were spared.

The fire broke out in the stable of Mr. LUSTER, of the Western Hotel, in a thickly-settled part of the town, and owing to the inflammable nature of its contents, was soon all ablaze. The wind was high, the sparks flew thickly about, and soon fire was communicated to the roofs of several adjacent houses. In this way it spread from house to house, until the greater part of the town was wrapped in a grand conflagration. The scene was appalling and harrowing. Women and children fleeing in terror for their lives; the men working with the energy of desperation; the flames roaring and crackling; the air lurid with thick clouds of sparks—altogether made up a spectacle at once grand and appalling. A note before us from a citizen of the place says that he never witnessed such a scene of destruction and desolation even in the war, and he saw some of that in its worst phases.

Finally, at Water-street, by superhuman efforts, the citizens managed to stay the further progress of the conflagration, but not until little of the town worth saving was left. Not a store, lawyer's office, doctor's office, hotel or shop, of the many that filled the town, remains.

The citizens thus suddenly thrown out of their homes are crowded into the few houses which escaped the flames and in the churches. The Court-house has been turned into a depot of supplies, from which rations are being issued to the sufferers. The people of the surrounding country have been prompt to send in such provisions as they could spare, but the quantity received is only sufficient to meet the immediate wants. Assistance from abroad is asked for. Mr. J. V. RYALS, Principal of the Male Academy of Fincastle, arrived here yesterday morning, duly accredited to present the case to our people and receive subscriptions as they may tender him. We earnestly commend him and the cause which he represents to them. We are mainly indebted to Mr. RYALS for the facts contained in this article, and also for the following partial list of the sufferers. It is very incomplete, however:

J. R. Luster, Mrs. Price, Dr. Carper, J. H. H. Figgat, Green James, Judge T. D. Houston, Rev. Mr. Gray, Mrs. Col. Beckley, Mr. Housman, Stoner & Co., Mr. Godwin, Dr. Steele, Col. Word, Mr. Guggenheimer, Methodist parsonage, Switzer & Co., Mr. McDowell, Mr. Carper and many others.

Six horses were burned in the stables of the Western Hotel. Judge HOUSTON was slightly injured by falling from a roof, and Mr. THOMAS LACKLAND received a hurt by a window falling on him. These are the only accidents we have heard of. Not since the great conflagration in Richmond has there been such a fire in Virginia.

Yale College.

The New-Haven *Palladium* gives a list of the principal events of the present term at Yale College, from which we select the following:

May 17, 18—Examination, Theological Department.
May 19—Anniversary, Theological Department.
May 25—Election of Campaign Officers in Literary Societies.
June 1—Examination for Degrees, Senior Class, begins.
June 20—Junior Society Initiations.
June 21—Speaking for the De Forest Medal.
June 21—Wooden Spoon Promenade Concert.
June 22—Summer Races on Lake Saltonstall.
June 22—Wooden Spoon Exhibition.
June 22—Senior Society Initiations.
June 29—Presentation Day.
July 12—Examination for Degrees, Department Philosophy and Arts.
July 14, 15, 16—Sub-Freshmen Examinations.
July 17—Baccalaureate Sermon.
July 18—Anniversary, Sheffield Scientific School.
July 19—Examination for Medical Degrees.
July 20—Anniversary of Society of Alumni.
July 20—Anniversary of Phi Beta Kappa.
July 21—Commencement Day.
July 22—University Race with Harvard.

Senator Revels on "The Tendencies of the Age."

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was partially filled last evening, the occasion being a lecture by Senator REVELS, of Mississippi, on "The Tendencies of the Age." The speaker was introduced by Mr. D. R. LOCKE, of Toledo, and commenced by saying that the two great elements of modern civilization were Aristocracy and Democracy, the one clinging to the mediæval past, and the other leading to the grandeur of the future. A nation mirrored itself in its literature as an author mirrors himself in his own works. What formed the man formed the multitude. He held that this country was to be the theater of the final and complete disenthrallment of the human mind. Everything in our country, in our institutions, in our moral training, and in our circumstances, pointed in that direction. He said that the wrongs of the Indian and of the negro would demand the future attention of this country. Popular self-government is the true history of democracy. Long before Sumter was fired upon this people was passing a fiery ordeal. The enslavement of the negro was the culmination of mediæval darkness. The aristocratic element was essentially the caste principle that the few should govern the ignoble many. Gentle blood, hereditary rank, color of skin, have a large place in its court and in its vocabulary. It stooped to sounds of praise and loyalty. The democratic element is born of the people, and is possessed of no class, no color of skin, and no blood. Its tendency goes to secure liberty of conscience and liberty of thought. The Governments of the Old World were compelled to recognize in the New the giant of the age, merely on account of its democratic doctrines and institutions. He referred to the liberalistic tendencies of England by stating that a Lord Chancellor of England at the present time was a Roman Catholic. Liberalism was the tune to which the Old World countries were beginning to march. He hoped that God would haste the day when the down-trodden should enjoy the same available privileges claimed by the aristocracy, and that the time would come when there would be a common brotherhood. He said that education was the great lever which was to elevate and ennoble the African race. In conclusion, he mentioned the feelings of gratitude which his race would forever cherish toward the Republican Party.

Murder in Sing Sing Prison.

Yesterday afternoon LAWRENCE HINE and JAMES GREEN, two convicts in Sing Sing Prison, had a brief and noisy altercation, the result of a former disagreement, during which the former seized a bolt of iron and struck his adversary a fearful blow on the head, completely crushing in his skull and causing almost instant death. The murderer was heavily ironed and placed in solitary confinement. Both are Englishmen and about thirty-five years of age.

WASHINGTON.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill in the House—Temporary Defeat of its Friends—The Legislative Appropriation—The Removal of the Capital Project—Mr. Lynch on the Decline of Our Commerce—The Bounty Question—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The deadlock on the Northern Pacific Railroad was brought to an end today by the temporary defeat of the friends of the bill. The unfortunate character of the proceedings yesterday had convinced some of them that it would be better to compromise by allowing an opportunity for further amendment. A vote was therefore reached soon after the reading of the journal this morning, and the House refused to order the main question on its passage by a vote of 77 to 92. Mr. ORTH then moved to reconsider, which was agreed to, and then, to kill the bill, he moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, which was lost by 84 to 90. Mr. WHEELER then moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, which was agreed to. While Mr. ORTH had the floor he gave way to allow a large number of amendments to be offered, which took the same reference as the bill. As the Committee have leave to report at any time, the bill will probably come back into the House next week somewhat amended, and will then probably pass. What its opponents profess to want is, that the Company shall be absolutely prohibited from making any other disposition of their lands than selling them to actual settlers, in amounts not exceeding one section, and at a price not exceeding $2 50 per acre. They also want a provision that the Government shall have the right to regulate the rates of fare and freight. The first-named provision is already in the bill, to the effect that all lands remaining unsold at the end of five years from the completion of the road, shall be subject to sale to actual settlers at the price named. The friends of the bill lost strength by insisting so pertinaciously on its passage, but a very considerable opposition was also based upon the provision of the bill requiring the road to be constructed of iron and steel rails, made exclusively from American ores. Mr. PECK made an appropriate commentary on this absurd proposition, by moving an amendment providing that none but Americans shall be allowed to subscribe to the bonds or stock; that the lands shall be sold only to Americans, and that all Americans shall be allowed to ride free on the road.

APPROPRIATIONS AND THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The Senate today, after a short consideration of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, in which no action was had, took up the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, and, without finishing it, continued the discussion until adjournment. There was a long and sharp debate relative to the Bureau of Education on an amendment to decrease the working force of the bureau, which was finally rejected. Probably the most important action taken was that in reference to the proposed new State Department, an appropriation to begin which was voted by 45 to 15. This is regarded as an expression of the Senate against the Quixotic project of removing the capital. An appropriation was also voted to extend the Capitol grounds. A bitter discussion then sprung up on an amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS to allow the United States Mint and its branches to receive refined gold and silver bullion suitable for coinage, and in payment thereof to deliver to the parties making such deposit unparted bars at such rates and upon such terms as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This was opposed vigorously by Mr. NYE, and was sustained by Mr. SHERMAN and others. Finally, without any action on the proposition, the Senate adjourned.

RAILROAD FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

The Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate have agreed to report a bill in favor of the construction of a railroad from Marshal, Texas, to San Diego, California, via El Paso. There is a provision in the bill granting forty sections per mile of the public lands beyond El Paso, but from Marshal to that point the line will have to depend on the aid of the Legislature of the State. Gen. FREMONT'S road is to be allowed to connect at El Paso, but it is to receive no land grant.

THE GEORGIA BRIBERY CASE.

The Senate, in the investigation of the Georgia alleged bribery case, today, examined two witnesses—Mr. MURTAGH, the proprietor of the Republican, of this city, and Mr. BAILEY, one of the proprietors of the Congressional Globe. Both these gentlemen were questioned as experts, the former as to the value and cost of editorial mention, and the latter as to the expense of printing speeches in pamphlet form in this city.

DECLINE OF OUR COMMERCE.

The bills of Mr. LYNCH'S Committee on the Decline of American Commerce are now under consideration in the House, during the morning hour, and Mr. LYNCH today made an hour's speech, in which he carefully reviewed the whole subject. The principal propositions contemplated by the bills are the following: Subsidies for ocean-ship lines, drawbacks for ship-builders, and the revision of the present system of tonnage dues, pilotage and harbor fees, &c. It is probable that the last two propositions may be adopted in some shape by the House, but the subsidy or bounty proposition cannot prevail under existing circumstances.

THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The Ways and Means Committee, apparently spurred up by the action of the Senate Finance Committee on the Tax bill, has devoted itself vigorously for three days past to that subject, and it is the intention to report it at a very early day; but the Senate proposition is the one that will prevail finally, despite anything that Gen. SCHENCK'S Committee may do.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

LEWIS KINGSLEY has been appointed Deputy Naval Officer of the New-York Custom-house, vice C. S. FRANKLIN, removed.

PROGRESS OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphs Gen. SHERMAN that he has left Salt Lake City and is now en route to the frontier country. No Indian outrages have yet been reported at the Department.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REDUCTION OF DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

The War Department will, by the 1st of July, make a large reduction in the force of its clerks and employes in the different bureaus, the reductions to be specially enjoined upon those employed in the larger cities, where an excessive number appear to have been generally left in the service. After the date mentioned the monthly reduction in the Subsistence Department of the Army will reach $7,808. In the Quartermaster's Department a very large reduction is to be made. In the Medical Department, a reduction amounting monthly to $615 is to be made. The Medical Department at Washington is to be discontinued, and finally closed, and all the employes discharged by July 1, involving a monthly reduction of $1,169. The clerks to be retained are to be paid at no greater rate than clerks doing corresponding duties in the bureaus of the War Department, and in no case over $100 per month. Soldiers are not to be detailed to duty now performed by civilians who may be discharged under this order.

BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary of War, in a communication to the House of Representatives relative to the recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding bounty to volunteers under the President's proclamation of May 4, 1861, says:

"This proclamation called out a volunteer force of officers and men to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, for the suppression of insurrection against the national authority, with a promise of $100 at the close of the service. The public exigencies were, however, such as to lead to the acceptance of double the number. Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, each volunteer who entered the service under the proclamation is entitled to an allowance or bounty of $100, irrespective of the fact that he might not have served at least two years, as required by the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, nor have been discharged on account of wounds, as provided by subsequent acts of Congress, but provided only that he had been honorably discharged. The War Department is now called upon by the accounting officer of the Treasury to designate the forty regiments of volunteers who are to be regarded as entering the service under the President's proclamation. Being unable to determine the question, the Secretary, in advance of Executive action, submits the question of law and justice involved to Congress, which alone appears to be vested with the necessary power to decide the same to the satisfaction of all concerned."

He further says it would also appear to be simple justice that all volunteers who were enlisted at any time during the rebellion, for three years or during the war, and who were discharged before they had served out the last two years, unless discharged to receive promotion, should receive the same bounty as those who enlisted under the proclamation of May, 1861, if they have not already received the allowance.

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Vice-Admiral PORTER has addressed a letter to CYRUS W. FIELD, concluding as follows:

"I am of opinion that telegraphic communication between California and China is a necessity, and that the sooner Congress takes a substantial interest in the matter, the better it will be before the country. Our statesmen are now engaged in devising means of resuscitating American commerce, and snatching from the British the superiority they have gained by permitting rebel cruisers to fit out in British ports against our mercantile marine. I am satisfied that we shall succeed in this object, so near to every American heart, and so necessary to our welfare as a nation. In connection with this commerce, your telegraphic cable will be indispensable; and even if Congress gives no aid, it must eventually be established. In the meantime the country is deprived of certain advantages, and we are consequently losers; and those who do not now feel like taking an interest in the matter will live to regret it."

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began its fourth annual session at Grand Army Hall in this city at noon today. Gen. LOGAN, Commander-in-Chief, called the encampment to order, and Rev. Dr. QUINBY, of Massachusetts, Chaplain-in-Chief, offered prayer. The roll-call of delegates showed that thirty-nine States and Territories were represented. A Committee on Credentials was appointed and the comrades from distant States were admitted by acclamation. Gen. LOGAN then delivered the annual address.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, May 11.

The bill to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was passed.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to aid in establishing and developing commercial intercourse and to provide for carrying the mails between the United States and countries on the west coast of South America. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

The bill directs the Postmaster-General to contract with the North American Steam Navigation Company, of New-York, for a semi-monthly steam-ship service between New-York and Valparaiso, Chili, and intermediate ports via the Panama Railroad or such other isthmus route as may be available. The contract is to run twelve years; the vessels to be acceptable to the Postmaster-General and of sufficient number to perform [illegible] voyages per annum. The amount of subsidy between New-York and Panama and other ports on the Pacific is $12,500, and between said ports on the Pacific and Valparaiso $9,000 per voyage. The corporators named are Edwin D. Morgan, William H. Aspinwall, Abiel A. Low, David Dows, William H. Appleton, William H. Webb, William Claflin, George C. Richardson, Edward Tobey and Edward Mudge.

ANOTHER LAND GRANT.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to grant lands to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The bill in relation to lands withdrawn for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the State of California was taken up by a vote of 25 to 18. Mr. STEWART explained the bill. It made no additional land grant, but would remedy a technical defect in a former act.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill was finally superseded, at 1 o'clock, by the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. In Committee of the Whole, the amendment proposed by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, appropriating $500,000 for a new building for the State Department, was adopted by yeas 41, nays 15. Another amendment to enlarge the Capitol grounds by incorporating two additional squares on the east side, at an estimated cost of a fraction over $800,000, one square on each side of inclosure in front of the Capitol, was agreed to without a division. An amendment by Mr. SUMNER to apply an unexpended surplus of $18,000 on account of the Paris Exposition of 1867, to enable citizens of the United States to take part in the International Exhibition in London in 1871, was objected to as an entering wedge to larger appropriations, and for economical reasons rejected. The amendment reducing the appropriation to the Bureau of Education to $10,000 was rejected. An amendment was agreed to requiring the Assistant Commissioner in the Patent-office to be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, to act as Commissioner in the case of a temporary vacancy in the office. The Senate refused to increase the salary of Chief Clerk of the Navy Department by 26 to 22. Among other amendments adopted was an increase of appropriation to the office of Comptroller of Currency from $75,000 to $90,000. A discussion ensued upon an amendment by Mr. WILLIAMS, authorizing the United States Mint to receive on deposit refined gold and silver bullion and to deliver in payment imported bars under certain regulations, thus providing for refining by private parties. Without disposing of the subject the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BEAMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill appropriating $500,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the compensation and mileage of members and delegates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. Passed.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. ORTH made a brief statement, denying that the opposition to the bill was conducted in any factious spirit. It was done under a sense of duty. The measure was regarded as one of the most important, and they felt that the people, through their representatives, should have an opportunity to discuss the measure. That right had been denied. The opponents of the measure felt bound to exercise their rights under rules of the House, and had done so. He suggested that all dilatory motions cease, and that the House should refuse to second the previous question on the passage of the bill, so as to give an opportunity to have it referred, and to have calm, proper and deliberate action on it.

Mr. WHEELER replied to the charge of tyranny in the management of the bill, and of precluding the offering of amendments. When the House seconded the previous question it understood that it was thus cutting off amendments. Congress was making no vast grant to this corporation. The grant was made in 1864. This bill only gave such additional lands as made up deficiencies caused by the Government sales of some of the lands.

The Speaker put the question on ordering the bill to be read a third time, and the vote resulted in yeas 77, nays 92.

Mr. WHEELER voted in the negative in order that he might move to reconsider.

Mr. ORTH moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The Speaker remarked that that would be a rejection of the bill.

Mr. ORTH said he did not desire that. Therefore he moved to refer the bill, and such amendments as might be offered to it, to the Committee on Public Lands, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. WHEELER moved as an amendment to refer it to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Amendments were offered by a score or more of members, all of which with the bill were, on motion of Mr. WHEELER, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, with leave to report at any time.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The House then, at 1¾ o'clock, proceeded to the business of the morning hour, when Mr. LYNCH, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, reported a bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, and addressed the House in advocacy of it. At the conclusion of his speech, the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. LYNCH spoke generally of the position we held in the foremost ranks of maritime nations before the war, the unfriendly action of England, which was the main cause of the reduction of our shipping to its present deplorable condition, and the necessity for prompt endeavors to restore it; and then proceeded to explain the bill of the Committee. The justice and policy of enacting it is thus expressed in the preamble:

Whereas, The mercantile marine of the country was nearly destroyed during the late rebellion, in consequence of the inability of the Government to protect it, and now, while bearing its share of taxation, has no such protection from foreign competition as is afforded to other great national interests and industries, and is therefore steadily declining; and,

Whereas, The restoration of our commercial marine, constituting as it does one of the most efficient means of defense in time of war, is of great national importance and essential to the maintenance of our position as a first-class Power.

In order to secure these objects the bill provides for a drawback equivalent to the duties on all imported material used in the construction of vessels built in the United States; and when American material is used in the construction of iron vessels, the payment of an amount equivalent to the duties; the withdrawal in bond of stores for consumption on voyages to foreign ports, and the payment of a small annual subsidy to vessels engaged in the foreign trade. It also provides by section four a tax upon all tonnage engaged in the foreign trade. The provisions in the bill allowing a rebate or drawback of the duties on imported material used in the construction of vessels, and providing for withdrawing from bond stores to be used by vessels on foreign voyages, are analogous to those of existing laws as applied to merchandise exported, and are the same as are in force in all maritime countries except our own. An American vessel engaged in the foreign trade is the same as exported when she passes out of the country, and, although expected to return again, returns only as the foreign ship enters, to again depart. The foreign ship pays no duty upon her value on entering our ports, for the reason that it is merchandise which is to be re-exported. As the case now stands we exact of the American ship-builder duties on all the material used in the construction of his ship, and allow the foreign ship-builder to work up the same material with foreign labor in a foreign country, and bring his vessel, all finished, into the United States free of duty. It is true the vessel is, so to speak, to be re-exported, but precisely the same as the imported material which goes into the American ship is re-exported when she first sails from port for a foreign country. A simple statement of the case shows the advantage given to the foreign ship-builder over our own, and demonstrates the justice and necessity for the application of the drawback principle to vessels engaged in the foreign trade. It also demonstrates the great advantage foreigners have over our own builders, and the reason why still further aid should be afforded. So, too, of ships' stores. Every vessel, whether American or foreign, on entering from a foreign country, is allowed to enter the stores which are to be consumed on board free of duty, and to retain a sufficient amount for consumption on its outward voyage. The outfit and stores to be used by an American vessel on its voyage to a foreign country ought certainly to be placed on as favorable a footing as those of a foreign vessel which arrives in an American port from a foreign country. These provisions of the bill, as will be seen, place the American ship-builder and ship-owner upon the same footing, so far as building material and stores to be used on the voyage are concerned, as the foreign owner and builder is placed by his Government, leaving him to contend only against the cost of transporting his materials, and the disadvantage of having to obtain them at a distance from the place where they are to be used, and the additional disadvantage of higher-priced labor in constructing and sailing his vessels. To the builder of wooden ships this drawback of the duty on the material may be sufficient, as he has attained a knowledge and a skill in the art of ship-building which enabled him before the war to build, if not absolutely the cheapest, the best ships that sailed the ocean. With the iron ship-builder the case is different. He is inaugurating a business which is new to this country, but which in Great Britain has, under the most favorable circumstances, been brought to great perfection. It is the unanimous opinion of those engaged in building iron ships that the plates and frames for such vessels can only be advantageously rolled and wrought near where they are to be used; that they must be made to order to save waste and labor, and that it would be expensive and inconvenient to send patterns to England to shape the frames, beams and plates of a vessel by; that if the iron were imported in the crude shape it would require a larger outlay of capital to work it in connection with the yards where the vessels would be built than could be commanded to start a new and comparatively experimental business of this kind. They are also of opinion that by the use of American iron much better vessels can be built, with a reduced weight of metal, on account of its superior quality. It was urged before the Committee with great force that by the use of American iron we should develop the business and build up a class of vessels that would soon obtain a character for superiority of material and workmanship, and that the insurance companies would discriminate in their favor; that American invention and ingenuity would be brought into play, and the same superiority in marine architecture would manifest itself in the construction of iron that was formerly manifested in constructing wooden vessels. There can be no doubt that we have in this country, at points proximate to our large navigable rivers in the South and West, as well as on the Atlantic coast, iron, coal and timber that will, when these resources are fully developed, enable us to compete with any nation in the building of iron or composite vessels, and that it would be of great advantage to the country to encourage and secure the building of such vessels from American iron. It is easier and cheaper to bring or attract the labor to our country, where the land, food and material are cheap and abundant, than to employ and feed the same labor to manufacture for us in a foreign country. Coal has become one of the chief elements of production, and our coal-fields exceed those of all the rest of the world fourfold. No exhibit of the future power of the nations is more striking than the following estimates of their respective coal-fields:

	Square Miles of Coal.		Square Miles of Coal.
Belgium	510	Great Britain	12,000
France	2,000	British Provinces	18,000
Spain	4,000	United States	150,000

The difference in cost between building in the United States and Great Britain is now not more than thirty-three per cent.; and I doubt not that with five years' experience we should entirely overcome this difference. The difference in the cost of labor is not very great, and more than one-half of the cost is labor; for although we pay higher rates of wages we overcome the difference largely by the greater intelligence and efficiency of American labor—brains and muscle being combined here while in Europe they are separated. Gentlemen who have not examined the subject specially will be surprised when the facts and figures are presented, to see the trifling cost at which we can establish this most important branch of business upon a permanent basis, adding year by year to our merchant marine a class of vessels which will contribute incalculably to the wealth of the nation in peace, and furnish a most efficient means of defense in case of war. The small annual subsidy provided for in section 3 of the bill, to be paid to all American vessels engaged in the foreign trade, will be more than provided for by the tax upon the tonnage collected under section 4. This tax will be largely paid by foreign vessels, particularly steamers, which have most of our carrying trade. The amount per ton is not large, and it is the only tax imposed upon tonnage by the Federal Government. The aggregate revenue derived is considerable. One of the proposed modes of relieving our shipping to some extent, has been to abolish the tonnage tax altogether; but as we cannot exempt our own vessels from this tax without also exempting those of all foreign countries, our commercial treaties forbidding the imposition of any other or higher tax upon foreign vessels than is imposed upon our own, the exemption would afford us no relief. It is not a question of absolute, but of relative cost of building, or expense of sailing, in competition with the ship-builders and ship-owners of foreign nations that we have to consider; and it matters little what we have to pay so that all with whom we compete pay the same. By taxing all vessels, and paying a small annual subsidy to our own, we incidentally afford an advantage to American vessels, which compensates them to a certain extent for the increased cost of sailing and manning over that of foreign vessels. Let us now glance at the rise and fall of our merchant marine, in order that we may fully appreciate the loss sustained in delaying its restoration. In 1830 our total tonnage engaged in the foreign trade was 576,475 tons; in 1840, 899,765 tons; in 1850, 1,585,196 tons; in 1860, 2,546,237 tons; in 1861, 2,642,628 tons; an increase in three decades of more than three hundred and forty per cent., and in the decade from 1850 to 1860 of more than sixty per cent. The increase in the tonnage of Great Britain in the same three decades was about one hundred and fifty per cent., and in the decade from 1850 to 1860 was about forty per cent. From 1861 to 1868 our tonnage had decreased from 2,642,628 tons to 1,505,737 tons, a decrease of forty-four per cent., while in the same time that of Great Britain had increased from 3,0??,047 tons to 4,365,349 tons, an increase of nearly forty per cent. Comparing the amount of freighting to and from American ports in American and foreign vessels the result is still more startling. In 1860 our total imports and exports were $[illegible], of which $[illegible] was in American and $[illegible] in foreign vessels. In 1869 the total was $[illegible], of which $[illegible] was in American and $[illegible] was in foreign vessels. In 1869 the total was $[illegible], of which only $[illegible] was in American, while $[illegible] was in foreign vessels. In other words, prior to 1860 about seventy-five per cent. of our imports and exports were in American vessels, while at the present time we are reduced to thirty-three per cent., foreign vessels carrying sixty-seven per cent. of the exports and imports to and from American ports; and worse than all, our decline in this regard is so steady and so certain that it is only a question of time, and not a very long time either, when our merchant marine will be among the things that were, and we shall be entirely dependent upon foreigners to carry our merchandise and our mails, as well as for the facilities to travel to and from foreign countries.

Mr. LYNCH then considered the great loss resulting from the decadence of our merchant marine, of national prestige, and next passed to an argument to show that a prudent regard for the safety of the nation should induce us to restore our shipping. He quoted from the President's Message and the reports of the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral PORTER, to show the present condition of the navy, and the necessity of keeping up a respectable naval force. To maintain in peace a navy equal to the demands of war would involve a large and unnecessary expense. That the navy proper should be more powerful than it is, and that it would be real economy to make it so I do not doubt. It should approximate more nearly to those of other first-class Powers. The navy of Great Britain has more than four times the effective force of our own, and the amount annually appropriated to it is more than fifty million dollars. She has not only this powerful navy, armed, officered and equipped to the highest degree of efficiency, but an immense commercial marine, which is the most valuable contingent to the actual navy, and the best portion of which could at any time, like a well-ordered militia, be called into operation to swell the ranks and add tenfold to the efficiency of the regular service in case of war between her and any maritime Power. This immense contingent naval force of more than two thousand steamers, many of them of the largest class and engaged in foreign commerce, supply 184 lines, and is supported by the nations whose business they perform. We support 117 of this fleet of foreign steamers of the largest class with our business, and pay for maintaining this part of the naval force of foreign nations nearly double the amount which we appropriate for our own navy. It has long been the policy of Great Britain to connect herself by these line of steamers and by postal arrangements with all parts of the world, thus increasing her trade and wealth, and at the same time providing a most economical and efficient naval force.

Having considered the value, the [illegible] of [illegible] merchant marine, let me [illegible] its cost. The statistics show that an addition to our merchant marine of 1,[illegible] tons of sail and 250,811 tons of steam vessels would suffice for doing our own carrying trade. To build this amount of tonnage one-quarter of iron and three-quarters of wood, under the provisions of the bill now under consideration, would cost nearly as follows:

[illegible] tons wood sail vessels	$7,[illegible]
217,[illegible] tons iron sail vessels	5,714,[illegible]
250,811 tons [illegible] from steam-ships, at $87 per ton	4,771,[illegible]
Making a total of	$18,304,[illegible]

There are nine firms in the country prepared to engage in the building of iron ships, providing the bill now under consideration becomes a law. These firms have been represented before the Committee during the present session, and state that they could, with their present facilities, build on an average of six thousand tons each, or 54,000 tons. Allowing three times the amount of wooden tonnage, 162,000 tons, to be built, and it would give us 216,000 tons per year. Allowing for a reasonable increase in the facilities for building iron vessels and the total amount of tonnage 1,[illegible] tons could probably be constructed in five years if required by the demands of business. If built in that time, the cost to the Government would be in round numbers five million dollars per year; from which would be deducted one million dollars surplus received from tonnage tax, leaving but four million dollars per year. If we deduct from this amount the $7,612,[illegible] drawback on imported material for wooden vessels, which we may properly do, as the vessels cannot be built without the remission of duties, so that there would be no real loss of revenue; and we have $12,485,[illegible] to be paid out in the five years, or $2,497,[illegible], less one million dollars received from tonnage tax, leaving but $1,497,[illegible] per annum to be actually paid from the Treasury, and for it we should receive twenty first-class iron steamers averaging 3,000 tons each, 60,000 tons iron and 162,000 tons wood sail vessels. In view of the testimony cited, can any appropriation for the navy be so well applied as the small amount for the merchant marine? Will it not add to the navy even more than the entire naval appropriation when applied to the navy proper? We cannot expect to carry all our exports and imports in American vessels, but we can under the provisions of this bill regain the percentage we had before the war, and compete on equal terms for the general business of the world. Mr. LYNCH then enlarged on the commercial revolution now going on in the world, and concluded as follows:

The rapid settlement of the Pacific coast, the development of the untold mineral and agricultural resources of the great and fertile Territories of the West, the re-establishment of civil governments, and the reorganization of the labor and the revival of the industries of the South, the breaking down of the barriers which for ages have obstructed intercourse with the people of the rich and populous countries of Asia, the dissemination of American and European ideas and civilizations in those countries, the opening of new and shorter channels of communication between the great oceans of the world, are all harbingers of the dawn of an era of the most remarkable commercial activity the world has ever known. But in this commercial prosperity, American ocean shipping is to have neither part nor lot unless we arouse ourselves, and displaying some of the wisdom and statesmanship of the fathers of the Republic in regard to this great interest, place it under the fostering care of the Government. No revival of the commercial business of the world, however great, can aid to restore or revive the ocean tonnage of the United States unless we place it in a condition to compete for that business upon equal terms with the tonnage of other nations, by such aid as other Governments extend to their merchant marine. If more ships are wanted, as they inevitably will be, the yards that built the vessels which lighted the Atlantic and Pacific with the burning hulls of American ships will furnish them, while the grass will be allowed to grow in the yards in which were built those specimens of naval architecture which were once the pride of every American citizen.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, again asked consent to introduce his San Domingo resolution.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, objected, remarking, "Monsieur Tonson come again!"

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. O'NEILL—To repeal the act of March, 18[illegible], which authorizes the States of Maryland and Georgia to levy a tonnage tax on vessels. Referred.

By Mr. DEGENER—For the better protection of the frontier of Texas. Referred.

THE TARIFF.

Steel Car-Wheels Continued.

The House then, at 3½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, the pending paragraph being that on steel car-wheels. The paragraph was amended so as to read, on steel car-wheels three cents per pound, and on steel blooms and for tire and locomotive tire, rolled or hammered to pattern, two and one-half cents per pound.

Steel Springs.

The next paragraph was on steel carriage, car, locomotive and other springs, six cents per pound, which was amended to five cents per pound.

Covered Steel Wire.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to insert the following as an additional paragraph:

"On crinoline, corset and that steel commercially known as wire, whether covered with cotton or other textile material or not covered, nine cents per pound and ten per cent. ad valorem."

Without action on it the Committee at 4½ took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

CONSIDERATION OF THE TARIFF BILL RESUMED.

The Committee of the Whole resumed its session at 7½ o'clock on the Tariff bill. The paragraph on crinoline wire was inserted.

SWORD-BLADES AND SWORDS.

Mr. KELLEY moved to insert the following paragraph: On sword-blades thirty-five per cent. ad valorem; on swords forty-five per cent. ad valorem. The paragraph was inserted, the object being, as explained by Mr. KELLEY, to correct an obvious mistake in the present law by which sword-blades are taxed forty-five per cent., and the swords only thirty-five per cent.

In the course of a discussion on the paragraph as to the mixed metals of lead and zinc, Mr. COVODE took the floor and said: The House is disgusted and the country is disgusted with the Tariff bill. We have begun at the wrong end. We should have gone to work and reduced the internal revenue taxes. The people do not care about duties on imports. They want the internal revenue taxes reduced. I would have suggested long ago to the Committee of Ways and Means to abandon this Tariff bill if I had known that the Internal Revenue bill was ready to be reported. I understand now that it is ready, and I hope the Chairman of the Committee will report it to-morrow and lay aside this Tariff bill with which everybody is disgusted. [General laughter and clapping of hands.] Let us go to some practical legislation. This legislation is not practical. It stands in the way of practical legislation. It stands in the way of Appropriation bills, and of important measures in which the people of the country have a deep interest, and I tell you that if we do not lay aside this Tariff bill and go to practical legislation we will go home without accomplishing anything that the people want, and we will have trouble next Fall, some of us. [Laughter, on the Democratic side especially.]

Mr. COX remarked that his Bible-quoting friend from Pennsylvania had hit upon the truth this time, and had prophesied as truly as any of the old prophets, from Ben Hadad down, the fate of the protectionists. [Laughter.]

No amendments were made, though some were offered to the paragraph in regard to the manufacture of platinum, twenty per cent. ad valorem; brass in plates, ingots and bars, five cents per pound; old brass, four cents per pound; brass in sheets or wire, forty-five per cent. ad valorem; eyelets of every description, six cents per thousand; pewter, britannia and all like metals of lead or tin manufactured, three cents per pound.

Nickel.

The next paragraph, on nickel, forty cents per pound, gave rise to considerable discussion. Several amendments to the paragraph were offered and rejected, and then, at 10 o'clock, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

The promised brief season of Italian opera by Signor BRIGNOLI and Miss KELLOGG commences on Monday evening with a representation of "Il Trovatore." The sale of seats, which commences today at the Academy of Music and at the auxiliary offices, ought and is likely to be brisk.

English Opera.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss HERSEE and the full troupe whose performances at the Academy of Music a few weeks ago afforded so much pleasure, are to give three final representations at the same house on Friday and Saturday. Friday evening and at the Saturday matinée, "Don Giovanni" will be sung, and Saturday evening "Oberon" is to be interpreted.

Mr. Fechter.

The two final performances of "Hamlet," by Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, occur at the French Theater to-night and to-morrow.

Protection for American Commerce.

A call has been issued for a meeting at Cooper Institute this evening, at 8 o'clock, of citizens of New-York who desire to promote the interests and safety of American commerce, by providing the sure means of protection for public and private vessels navigating the waters of the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean Sea. "To urge upon the national authorities at Washington the importance of ratifying at an early day the pending treaty for acquiring the right to occupy and hold the Bay of Samana, in the Island of San Domingo, with adjacent territory, especially useful as a harbor for American commerce and a naval station for the United States." Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, Hon. JOHN A. GARFIELD, of Ohio; Hon. N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, and Hon. THOMAS FITCH, of Nevada, are positively announced to address the meeting. CHAS. H. RUSSELL will preside, and many of our most eminent citizens are on the list of Vice-Presidents.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

To-morrow (Friday) evening, Rev. HOWELL POWELL will be installed as the pastor of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, in Thirteenth-street, near Second-avenue. Rev. W. C. ROBERTS will preach the sermon, and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., will deliver the charge to pastor and people. The event will doubtless draw together an immense assemblage of Welsh people.

The American Woman Suffrage Association continues its sessions at Steinway Hall today. GEORGE WM. CURTIS, MIRIAM M. COLE, JULIA WARD HOWE, CELIA BURLEIGH and others will speak at the evening meeting.

JOHN W. DICKEL, aged twenty-two years, a salesman from Baltimore, Md., pleaded guilty before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to a charge of having stolen from the trunk of JAMES WEIR, at No. 214 Elm-street, on the 18th ult., a quantity of men's clothing and jewelry, valued altogether at $65. He was committed under $500 bail.

JOHN ADDISON, aged twenty-two years, a painter, was committed by Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, under $2,000 bail, yesterday, to answer a charge of burglary committed at the shoe and boot store of Mr. ROBERT H. GIBLETT, at No. 312 Fourth-avenue, on the night of the 10th inst.

The steamer *Hammonia*, from Hamburg, landed 729 German emigrant passengers at Castle Garden, yesterday. In addition there were 1,328 brought by the steamer *Minnesota*, from Liverpool.

EDWARD MILLER, a clerk, aged twenty-five years, and a native of Germany, was committed by Justice COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, under $2,000 bail, yesterday, charged with having stolen from a bureau in the room of Mrs. ROSINA VOLLHARDT, at No. 165 West Houston-street, legal-tender notes to the amount of $200, silver coins to the amount of $2, and three gold breast-pins, valued at $10.

ANNIE G. JOHNSON, aged twenty-two years, was committed by Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, under $1,000 bail, yesterday, charged with having stolen from the coat pocket of CHAS. H. WRIGHT, residing at No. 60 Mercer-street, the sum of $3 50 in legal-tender notes and fractional currency.

GILBERT W. THOMAS, the Exchange-place broker, who ran away with $60,000 worth of Kansas Pacific Railroad bonds he had obtained through fraud from DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., of No. 53 Exchange-place, was arraigned before Alderman COMAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, and remanded for examination today. The developments in the case are expected to be interesting.

MARY CONNORS was arrested yesterday on the complaint of ALBERT J. ROSS, of No. 300 Canal-street, who accuses her of having robbed him of $250 by the panel game. The woman was held for trial by Alderman COMAN at the Tombs.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the East River, at the foot of Forty-ninth-street. The body was removed to the Morgue.

ERASMUS DRIGGS, a painter, aged twenty-one, residing at No. 151 Avenue A, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries sustained on Tuesday by a fall from a scaffold in Twenty-fifth-street, near Seventh-avenue, while at work. An inquest was held by Coroner FLYNN.

TANCREDO ORUE was yesterday arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, on the complaint of ANNIE ORUE, his sister-in-law, residing at the Westminster Hotel, in Irving-place, who accused him of having stolen, on the 9th of April, eight bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, valued at $7,200, and $1,100 in money, all her personal property. The arrest was made by Detective McDOUGALL, on a warrant issued on the 28th of April, by Justice DOWLING, and the prisoner was remanded for examination.

DR. COLTON, by request of many friends, has consented to repeat at the Cooper Institute, next Saturday evening, the lecture and exhibition which went off with such enthusiasm during the Cooper Union course. During the lecture a series of beautiful experiments will be given, illustrating the properties of various gases.

GEO. D. BAYAUD, of No. 18 Beaver-street, was discharged by Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, he having been arrested during Collector BAILEY'S administration, on a charge of doing business as a wholesale liquor-dealer in a fraudulent manner.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, yesterday afternoon, MARTIN BRENNAN, a youth of seventeen, residing at No. 352 West Thirty-second-street, was committed to answer to a charge of stabbing ANDREW BALDWIN, of No. 291 East Thirty-seventh-street, in a drunken row on Tuesday night.

The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening.

CHARLES DORSEY, who lives at No. 169 Second-street, had his leg broken yesterday afternoon by some logs falling upon him while at work in the lumber-yard at the foot of East Seventh-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday held an inquest in the case of CHARLES HARKNIGHT, of No. 763 Ninth-avenue, who was alleged to have been killed during a difficulty with PETER BOGERT, on Monday last, at the liquor-saloon, No. 749 Ninth-avenue. The evidence showed that HARKNIGHT entered the saloon greatly intoxicated, and had some words with BOGERT, who happened to be there. Finally BOGERT slapped him in the face, and the proprietor then interfering and parting them, HARKNIGHT turned to go out, but in consequence of his drunken condition he stumbled upon the stairs, and falling to the pavement, on which he struck his head, fractured his skull. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and BOGERT was discharged.

A gentleman from Baltimore, named ELI H. LORD, was robbed last evening at the New-Haven Depot, Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, of $400, by pickpockets. He was putting a lady friend on the Boston train, and when at the door of the sleeping-car three men, of whom he can give no description, crowded past him, immediately after which he missed his money. He reported the case to Capt. KELSO, of the Central Detectives.

Judge GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., sails for Europe by the steamer *Pereire*, on Saturday next, to return on board of the yacht *Dauntless*, on the 4th of July. He will be accompanied down the Bay by numerous friends, including delegations from the Americus, Manhattan and Blossom Clubs.

Before the Liberal Club, at No. 28 Third-avenue, last evening, Mr. F. W. BOUCHER, of Chicago, read a paper on the "Science of Money." He spoke about the essence of money, stating that it was only a representation of commodities, and not a commodity itself, being without intrinsic value.

The trial of THOMAS JACKSON, charged with killing WILLIAM DOUGLASS, is expected to take place before Recorder HACKETT during the present term of the Court of General Sessions. He will probably be arraigned next week.

JOHN McGLOIN and JOSEPH BURNS, last evening, assaulted THEODORE HELMS at the corner of Battery-place and Washington-street, knocking him down and robbing him of $300, but they were soon afterward arrested by Officer FLANAGAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and locked up in the Liberty-street Station-house.

ANN HARLAN, forty-five years of age, who lives at No. 326 Water-street, was found last evening in her room by the Police destitute and helpless. She was much bruised, which was said to be the result of a beating by some unknown person. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Capt. ALLAIRE is engaged in working up the case.

Prof. LIEBIG, the renowned European chemist, having scientifically proved over twenty years ago that lager-beer creates in the human body not a particle of muscular flesh, but only, and nothing but, fat, it is no wonder that the jolly German fat men in this country are quite numerous. A number of them in this City, who intend to organize an association, held another preliminary meeting at No. 188 Allen-street, last evening, Mr. ADAM BRANDT presiding, and Mr. GEORGE SCHEYERLING acting as Secretary. They resolved to make No. 46 Avenue A their head-quarters, and to elect permanent officers at their next meeting. Their roll numbers thus far about seventy members, the lightest of them weighing 200 pounds, and the heaviest 305 pounds.

BROOKLYN.

A Grand Jury was yesterday impaneled in the United States District Court, and was duly charged by Judge BENEDICT, special reference being made to the case of the seaman who was lately committed on a charge of perjury before the Court.

The Independent Democrats are to rally their forces to-night in the Athenæum, when speeches will be made by Judge GARRISON, Judge MOREN and District-Attorney MORRIS. The new Democratic Club numbers upward of 100 members.

The new pilot-boat *James Gordon Bennett*, No. 8, was launched from the ship-yard of LAWRENCE & FOULKES yesterday afternoon. Her dimensions are 80 feet long, 21 feet deep and 8 feet breadth of beam. Her lines are modeled with great beauty and fitness of adaptation.

About 9 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the rear of a two-story frame dwelling on Broadway, near Marion-street, occupied by JAMES B. THOMSON. The building was totally destroyed, and the total damage is estimated at $3,000. Insured for $1,000 in the Nassau Fire Insurance Company.

In the absence of the family yesterday, the house of C. RANSHAW, No. 41½ Columbia-street, was broken into and a number of articles of silver-ware and wearing apparel, to the value of $600, were stolen by some parties unknown.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn, Tuesday night, a committee was appointed to invite colored citizens to become members of the Association. In a short time, the Committee returned with seventy colored Republican voters, who were regularly enrolled.

LONG ISLAND.

A pedestrian named H. WIRSEY started from Hunters Point at 12½ yesterday afternoon, on a bet of $250 to walk to Sag Harbor, 109 miles distant, in twenty-six hours. At 5 P. M. he had reached Jamaica, ten miles distant.

Tuesday evening the pupils of St. Michael's Institute, Flushing, gave an entertainment at the Town Hall, consisting of recitations, dialogues, essays, compositions and music, both vocal and instrumental. A feature of the exhibition consisted in the efforts of a string band composed entirely of boys under fourteen years old. Their playing was fine, and did credit to their instructor.

The trustees of the Queens County Agricultural Society have fixed upon Thursday, June 16, as the day for holding their Spring meeting. There will be a horticultural fair and festival. A large number of premiums have been offered for varieties of vegetables, fruits and flowers. As Mr. STEWART finds it impossible to purchase a new site for the fair grounds for the Society without giving a large advance on the real value of the land, the contemplated removal will probably not take place.

The Long Island Railroad have definitely fixed upon Monday, the 16th inst., as the day for their change of time. There will be one additional train run each way. The mail train leaves James-slip one half hour earlier, at 8 A. M., arriving at Hunter's Point at 6½ P. M. The afternoon trains leave one half hour later. The Greenport and Sag Harbor Express leaves at 3½ P. M., from James-slip.

The bill for the relief of those property-owners of Flushing who find it impossible to meet the heavy drainage assessment on their property in one year, and which was prepared by a committee of the citizens, has not been heard from since sent to Albany. The matter is exciting much feeling in Flushing.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In consequence of the difficulties encountered by the directors of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company in obtaining the right of way on acceptable terms, they have discharged their engineers and abandoned for the present the projected construction of the road in question.

In noticing the fight which occurred at a Democratic meeting at Mott Haven on Monday night, the name of JAMES QUINN was inadvertently given instead of JOHN GARVEY, as the person arrested for stabbing Mr. FURLONG. At a subsequent examination of GARVEY before Justice HAUPTMAN, all the witnesses failed to identify him as the offender.

Gov. HOFFMAN having signed the new charter for Mount Vernon, an election for village officers under that charter will be held on Tuesday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

WM. MIDDLETON, a resident of Morris-street, Newark, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, charged with having committed an atrocious assault upon his wife. On Monday, MIDDLETON, in a drunken rage, attacked his wife, beating and kicking her until she became insensible. She has, since that time, been confined to her bed by the effects of her husband's cruelty, and it is feared that she will not survive. MIDDLETON was committed to await the result of her injuries.

The examination, before Chief of Police PECKWELL, of Newark, of JOHN FLEMING, the supposed murderer of BRODHEAD, of Stroudsburg, Penn., was held yesterday morning. Upon the arrival of the Easton Express, which bore Sheriff SHAFER, of Monroe County, Penn., the jailer of the Stroudsburg jail, and the person who recognized the murderer soon after the tragedy occurred, the prisoner was brought out and confronted with them. They stated positively that he was not the murderer, and the prisoner was immediately discharged.

The United States Grand Jury at Trenton yesterday found twenty-two indictments, and were discharged.

The Union County Board of Freeholders organized yesterday by the election of J. F. HUBBARD, of Plainfield, Director, and OLIVER PIERCE, Clerk.

The annual meeting of the Morris County Board of Freeholders was held in Morristown yesterday. The long-debated question regarding the site for the proposed soldiers' monument was settled by a unanimous vote to erect the monument on Morristown Green. A Committee of five was appointed to select suitable plans. The monument is to be erected at a cost of $15,000.

The train from Philadelphia on the New-Jersey Railroad, due at Jersey City at 7:40 last evening, ran over a man whose name is unknown, on the meadows west of Marion. The body was taken on board the train and carried to Jersey City. The unfortunate man was to all appearance a "tramp" on his way from Newark to New-York. Nothing was found upon the body by which he could be identified.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners last evening dismissed three patrolmen, FRANCIS KOHLHOFFER, for drunkenness and reckless use of firearms; HUGH C. SMITH, drunkenness; JOHN DONAHUE, desertion from duty and insolence to superiors.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County yesterday organized by re-electing JOHN BRINKERHOFF, Director, and CHARLES J. ROE, Clerk. The following officers were also re-elected: County Collector, Edward W. Kingsland; Counsel, Wm. Brinkerhoff; County Physician, Joseph F. Finn; Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, W. D. W. C. Jones.

The Hoboken Common Council have elected Wm. T. Hoffman, Corporation Attorney; James Fallon, Street Commissioner; John McBarron, Assessor First Ward; Thomas Foster, Second Ward; M. H. Murphy, Third Ward; Michael Martin, Fourth Ward; Collector of Arrears, John Garvis.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED.
—*Advertisement.*

Mrs. Richardson's Statement.
The New-York Daily *Tribune* of May 11 contains a full story of Mrs. RICHARDSON'S married life; her relations to RICHARDSON from first to last; her letter to Mrs. CALHOUN; A. D. RICHARDSON'S sealed statement left to be opened after his death; CHARLES RICHARDSON'S statement concerning A. D. RICHARDSON'S property; A. D. RICHARDSON'S memorandum for a will. The perusal of this statement will give those who wish an opportunity to know the facts in this memorable case. Price, two cents; if to be sent by mail, post-paid, four cents. For sale by all newsmen. Address the Tribune, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

"Missisquoi" cures scrofula, cancer, Bright's disease, and all impurities of the blood. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Vote on the Plebiscitum; Barricades Thrown Up in Paris; The French Conspiracy; Preparations to Try the Alleged Assassins; Complicity of Gustave Flourens; Letters to Him Under Cover to a Tribune Correspondent; Capture and Execution of the Cuban Leader Goicouria; Murder of an Austrian Prince in Russia; The Austrian Cabinet; Prussia and the Pope; Rebel Victory in China.

General Topics.

The Case of the *Lloyd Aspinwall*; The Mace and Allen Prize-Fight; The Spring Anniversaries; The Richmond Calamity; Eighty Lucky People; Andrew Johnson as a Banker; Pistols in a Coffee-house; Obsequies of Gen. Domingo de Goicouria; The Trade With Canada; Reduction of Canal Tolls; Mrs. Lincoln's Pension.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures; "Veteran Observer" on Our Political Degeneracy; Shall the Republican Party Move Forward? How the Delaware White Men Failed to Organize a Party; The Texas Revolution and the Causes that Led to It; The Debt of Georgia.

Local Intelligence.

The Fenians; Gen. Jordan in Town—His Report of Affairs in Cuba; Melancholy Case of Suicide; Whittier, the Poet, at Plymouth Church; Child Kidnapping; A Presbyterian Clergyman Arraigned for Drinking Gin and Milk.

Agricultural.

Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Agriculture in Middle Georgia; Cotton vs. Corn; Railroad Developments; Broken Wind in Horses.

Editorial Comments.

A Blow at Political Patronage; Savings Banks and their Unclaimed Deposits; The Temptation of a New-York St. Anthony; Canada and England; Spare Hands and Cheap Lands; Currency Legislation; The Judicial Election; Artificial Uncertainty; The Opportunity of Virginia; The Political Future in Three States; Prohibition as a Party Issue; The Object of the Hartford Convention.

The Markets.

Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

THE WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $16; twenty copies, $30. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Rest, Help and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile hair restorers, but simply apply HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM upon your face, neck, and hands, and use LYON'S KATHAIRON upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft, and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, &c., and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle-age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

Ladies Desire what Men Admire.—And this little thing is beauty. What do we say is beauty? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce these? HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and LYON'S KATHAIRON will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the finest hair dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of sallowness, pimples, ring marks, moth patches, &c., don't forget the MAGNOLIA BALM, ladies.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

IRVING—WOODBURN.—At Grace Church, on Wednesday, May 11, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, HENRY IRVING, of this City, to ELLA V., youngest daughter of Lewis Woodburn, of Albany.

RANCKE—KLEIN.—On Tuesday evening, May 10, at the North Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Street, HENRY RANCKE to MARY L., daughter of the late Chas. A. Klein, M. D., both of this City.

TWEDDLE—WARREN.—On Wednesday, May 11, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Mr. JOHN TWEDDLE, of Albany, to Miss FRANCES M. WARREN, daughter of the late Salmon Warren, Esq., of Mentor, Ohio.

DIED.

BOURNE.—On Tuesday, May 10, CHARLES C., eldest son of William O. N. and the late Mary Whitlock Bourne.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from First-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, this day, at 3 P. M.

BLAKEMAN.—On Wednesday morning, May 11, HELEN ROBERTSON, wife of Dr. William N. Blakeman, and daughter of the late Robert S. Robertson, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house, No. 26 West 37th-st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 4 P. M.

BUCKNAM.—On Monday, May 9, Capt. GEO. BUCKNAM.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. S. Fogg, No. 421 West 22d-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

KEECH.—On Wednesday morning, May 11, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Henry Keech, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 60 3d-av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WEED.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 10, EDWARD A. WEED, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mr. Robt. E. Dietz, No. 4 Morris-place, or No. 222 West 42d-st., on Friday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

WHITE.—On Wednesday, May 11, GEORGIANNA, infant daughter of Chas. Trumbull and Georgianna Starin White.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 2 West 26th-st., on Friday morning, May 13, at 10 o'clock.

WARD.—On Monday, May 9, WILLIAM H. WARD, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 124 Orchard-st., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!
SELLING at REDUCED PRICES; also bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, fine Gold Rings and Pins, Bracelets, Lockets, Necklaces, Seal Rings, &c., selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS—REDUCED PRICES.
STUDS AND COLLAR BUTTONS, two, three, four, five and six, to one hundred dollars a set. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED
By a first-class workman from DENT'S celebrated Watch Factory, London. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

JEWELRY, FANS AND OPERA-GLASSES repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
All kinds of China, Glass, Cutlery, Chamber Sets, &c., &c., for country houses, at about half price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 150 pieces, $67.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets at about half price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
White French China Dinner Sets, 150 pieces, $30. Everything to be sold.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
All housekeepers will consult their own interest by examining our prices for China, Glass, Table Cutlery, Gas Fixtures, Clocks, &c., &c. Everything to be sold.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

OLD DIAMOND JEWELRY GREATLY improved by resetting in modern style. Our patterns embrace all that is new and desirable, and special attention is given to the secure fastening of the stones.
HOWARD & CO., No. 785 BROADWAY,
Corner of 10th-st., opposite Stewart's, first floor, up stairs, formerly Brady's Photograph Gallery.

VERMONT SPRING WATER.
The great remedy for cancerous and scrofulous diseases, kidney complaints, and all impurities of the blood. See pamphlets.
SAXE & CO., Proprietors, Sheldon, Vt.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Agents, No. 170 William-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL.
POSTPONEMENT.
"LOTHAIR,"
By Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M. P.,
will not be published until
SATURDAY MORNING,
the 14th inst., instead of on Wednesday, the 11th, as first announced.

This postponement has been rendered necessary on account of the large advance orders, which the publishers have found it impossible to fill by the time first specified.

LOTHAIR will be published in two editions, one in cloth, 12mo., price $2; the other in octavo, paper, price $1.

Book-sellers who wish to be sure of a supply should send in their orders at once.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION RALLY!

The Republican State Judiciary ticket will be ratified at Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock.

Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

All in favor of an incorruptible Judiciary are invited.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Chairman of Republican General Committee.
JOHN H. WHITE,
Chairman Central Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, at the Exchange, contrary to what is usually the case on Wednesdays, was quite an active day. A number of parties interested in real estate were present, the bidding was quite spirited, and the quantity, quality and location of property offered was above the average. The prices realized were fair, and both buyers and auctioneers appeared satisfied. The following is in brief a statement of the transactions:

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co. disposed of three lots adjoining each other on West Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The first lot, near Seventh-avenue, 25x98.9, sold for $16,700. On this lot was a four-story brick tenement-house in front and a three-story brick house in the rear. A three-story brick high-stoop house adjoining, and lot 17.3½x98.9, rear 21.4, sold for $9,700, and a three-story brick house and lot, 18.3½ front, with same depth and rear, and adjoining the last lot, brought $8,300. A lot, 20x103.3, situated in West Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on which was a three-story brick house, was also sold, bringing $16,300. All the above property was disposed of by order of the Court of Common Pleas in a partition suit, and the total sum realized was $50,800. These lots are known as No. 147 West Thirteenth-street, and Nos. 141, 149 and 143 West Twenty-fourth-street.

JAMES M. MILLER, under the direction of JOHN C. BUSHNELL, referee, by order of the Supreme Court, disposed of the following property at the annexed prices: A three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 105 West Twenty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The lot 21.4x98.9, and the house 21.4x39.10, sold for $16,300. A two-story and attic brick-front house, with a three-story brick extension, known as No. 202 Spring-street, on the corner of Sullivan-street, together with a three-story brick house fronting on and known as No. 88 Sullivan-street, in rear of the Spring-street lot, the whole lot 25x60, brought $18,300. The remainder of the property sold was on Grand-street. Lots Nos. 43 and 45 were sold together, each 17.3x96.8, with four brick tenement-houses on them, two in front and two in the rear. To the rear houses was guaranteed a right of way through an alley from Laurens-street for five years. The entire property brought $28,100, and was knocked down to JAMES MORRISON, Jr. Lot No. 47, adjoining, 17.2x50, with a two-story and attic brick-front house, sold for $7,000, and No. 49, a counterpart of the last lot, brought $10,000.

WILLIAM KENNELLY sold four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, each lot 25x100.8. The two nearest, and 210 feet east of Fifth-avenue, brought $1,450 each, and the two lots adjoining the others, $1,225 apiece. The terms were cash.

BELLAMY & STRATTON sold a three-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick-front house and lot, No. 277 Henry, near Baltic-street, in Brooklyn, for $7,200. The lot is 20x79.8, and the property was deemed cheap at the price disposed of.

JOHNSON & MILLER yesterday made a large sale of Long Island City (Astoria) lots in Washington Hall. About 300 persons were present. The bidding was sharp until the close of the sale, and the prices realized considerably in advance of any sales heretofore made.

WM. H. RAYNOR reports the sale of a lot on the south-east corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, 25.6x100, and one lot on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, 27.2x100, for $25,000 each. Also, a lot on the south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 120 feet west of Madison-avenue, 25x100.5, for $12,500.

The sales today, as advertised, are to be large, and the City property offered is both valuable and desirable.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.

4-story and 3-story brick house and lot n. s. West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., lot 25x98.9	$16,700
3-story brick house and lot adjoining, lot 17.3½x98.9x21.4	9,700
3-story brick house and lot adjoining, lot 18.3½x98.7x21.4	8,300
3-story brick house and lot n. s. West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., lot 20x103.3	16,300

By James M. Miller.

3-story brick house and lot No. 105 29th-st., s. s., between 6th and 7th avs.; lot, 21.4x98.9; house, 21.4x39.10	$16,300
2 brick houses and lot No. 202 Spring-st., corner Sullivan; lot, 25x60	18,300
4 brick houses and 2 lots Nos. 43 and 45 Grand-st., s. s., each lot 17.3x96.8	28,100
2-story brick house and lot No. 47 Grand-st., s. s.; lot, 17.2x50	7,000
2-story brick house and lot No. 49 Grand-st., s. s.; lot, 17.2x50	10,000

By William Kennelly.

2 lots s. s. of 117th-st., 210 ft. e. of 5th-av., lots 25x100.8, $1,450 each	$2,900
2 lots, 117th-st., adjoining, same size, $1,225 each	2,450

BROOKLYN.

By Bellamy & Stratton.

3-story brick house and lot, No. 277, w. s. of Henry-st., 59 ft. 10 in., s. of Baltic-st	$7,200

ASTORIA [LONG ISLAND CITY.]

By Johnson & Miller.

House and 2 lots on Grand-st., 50x117.5	$1,800
2 lots corner of Grand-st. and 10th-av., $525 each	1,050
1 lot on Grand-st., 25x117.4½	500
1 lot corner of Grand-st. and 9th-av., $470 each	940
1 lot fronting on Grand-st., 10th-av., and Old Newtown road	[illegible]
2 lots fronting on 10th-av., Newtown road, $300 each	600
2 lots fronting on 10th-av., Newtown road, $350 each	700
2 lots fronting on 10th-av., Newtown road, $350 each	700
2 lots fronting on 10th-av., Newtown road, $250 each	500
2 lots fronting on 10th-av., Newtown road, $300 each	600
2 lots fronting on 10th-av., Newtown road, $400 each	800
1 lot fronting on 10th-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
2 lots fronting on 9th-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
2 lots adjoining above, 25x100 each, [illegible]	[illegible]
2 lots adjoining above, 25x100 each, [illegible]	[illegible]
2 lots adjoining above, 25x100 each, [illegible]	[illegible]
2 lots fronting on 9th-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
3 lots w. cor. of Jamaica-av. and 9th-av., $420 each	[illegible]
2 lots adjoining above, 25x100 each, $400 each	[illegible]
2 lots on Jamaica-av., 25x125 each, $410 each	[illegible]
2 lots on n. e. cor. of Jamaica and 9th avs., $470 each	[illegible]
4 lots adjoining above, $440 each	1,760
5 lots southerly corner of Academy-st. and Broadway, 25x100 each, $700 each	3,500
4 lots corner of 1st-av. and Broadway, 25x100 each, $580 each	2,320
4 lots fronting on Academy-st. and 1st-av., $520 each	2,080
4 lots fronting on Academy-st. and 1st-av., $530 each	2,120
4 lots fronting on Academy-st., 25x100 each, $570 each	2,280
2 lots on north side of 10th-av., $280 each	560
2 lots adjoining above, 25x100 each, $340 each	680
2 lots adjoining above, 25x100 each, $300 each	600
2 lots s. e. corner of Jamaica-av. and 9th-av., 25x100 each, $500 each	1,000
4 lots on south side of 9th-av., 25x100 each, $370 each	1,480
2 lots on north side of 10th-av., $350 each	700

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, Nos. 37 and 19, 44.2x117.5x42.4x[illegible] 119.7	$170,000
Boulevard, w. s., between 140th and 141st sts., 199.10x125	70,000
East Broadway, n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Market-st., 25x[illegible] block	2,000
Mitchell-place, n. s., 216 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16x80.10	9,300
22th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x103	15,000
55th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x98.9	15,000
52d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18x74	14,000
56th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 40x98.9	3,000
61st-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	25,000
63d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.4	1,200
66th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x95.7	12,400
65th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.4	3,000
69th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	2,500
80th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	2,000
81st-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5	19,300
71st-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	9,000
74th-st., n. s., 312 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20.10x79.6	6,000
16th-st., n. s., 162.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.10x103	15,000
124th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.11	10,000
10th-av. and 121st-st., s. w. cor., ½ block x100	14,000
10th-av. and 85th-st., s. e. cor., 125x[illegible]	34,000
85th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x75.5x[illegible]	
11th-av., e. s., 47.1 ft. n. of 43d-st., 18.3x81.4	112,000

Leases Recorded.

Ann-st., No. 22, 10 years, per year	$3,000
Broadway, No. 412, 5 years, per year	3,000
Avenue D, No. 108, 5 years, per year	500
West Broadway, Nos. 28 and 30, 5 years, per year	2,300
41st-st., No. 402, West, 3 years, per year	1,150
8th-av., No. 253, 5 years, per year	540

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., e. s., 100.9 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 25.1x5120.9x49.6x94x100.8	$6,000
Court-st., e. by s., 20 ft. s. of Church-st., 40x80	17,300
Dean-st., s. s., 40.0 ft. e. of Stone-av., 100.7x107.2x27.9x120	12,300
Douglass-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	1,000
Henry-st., s. s. 50 ft. n. of State-st., 25x100	8,750
Hopkins-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x100	12,750
Huntington-st., n. by e., 119 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20.2x100	3,000
Ivy-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 100x100	1,100
Powers-st., n. w. s., 33.4 ft. n. e. of Wyckoff-av., 30x75	12,400
Poplar-st., n. s., 67.2 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 22.1x101	3,050
Raymond-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Bolivar-st., 20x100	3,400
Remsen-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 25x100	25,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 20x75	8,750
Sigourney-st., s. s., 264.4 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 25.6x100	2,000
St. James-place, e. s., 120 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x100	12,000
Union-st., n. s., 181.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 21.2x100	3,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	3,000
3d-st., n. e. s., 81 ft. n. e. of 5th-av., 20x80	21,000
3d-st. and 7th-av., n. w. corner, 22.2x90	15,000
South 4th-st., s. w. s., 25 ft. e. of 9th-st., 22x90	5,500
East New-York-av., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Sackman-st., 60x200x[illegible]	13,800
Dean-st., s. s., 250.5 ft. w. of Sackman-st., 41x107.2	
Greene-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Reed-av., 25x100	1,800
Greene-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Reed-av., 50x100	2,500
Greene-av. and Reed-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	2,500
Vernon-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Cott-st., 50x200	Nom.
Washington-av., e. s., 246.6 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18.9x120	8,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mount Pleasant.

Turnpike-road, w. s., 25 ft. s. of Pocantico River, Jas. Manning's property	$600

New-Rochelle.

Conrad Oster's property, 10½ acres	[illegible]

Westchester — Outer Counties (continued)

Camden.

Port-road, w. s., 80 ft. s. of A. Van Wart's, 50x165	$600

West Farms.

Southern Boulevard, e. s., Eliza Hunt's property, 1 acre	$1,100

Yonkers.

High-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 25x150	$500
Spring-st., e. s., adjoining Wm. Gordon's, 25x95	4,500

Yorktown.

Pine's Bridge to Mt. Kisco road, s. s., adjoining Jno. Seitz's, 32 acres	$1,500

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Manor-av., through to Montgomery-av., 50x175	$2,400

Middletown.

Van Duzer-st., 100 ft. s. of Clinton-st., 25x162.6	$2,000

New-Brighton.

Bard-st., adjoining pond of N. Y. Dyeing and Printing Establishment, 50x150x50x174	$1,100
Same property	250

Stapleton.

Bay and Canal sts., forming an L, 20x97x78x88x[illegible]	$7,500

Tottenville.

Tottenville Point, side of Totten-st., adjoining land of Henry J. Pepper, 4,880 sq. ft.	$1,133

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belleville-av., e. s., 90 ft. from Clark-st., 25x75	$2,500
Broad-st., e. s., 97 ft. n. from Quarry-st., 32.1x147.6	12,000
Brunswick and Astor sts., n. w. corner, 50.8x100x26.3	7,000
Brunswick-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Astor-st., 25x100.3	
Brunswick-st., e. s., adjoining P. Scott's property, 27x25x25x112.3	3,300
Baldwin-st., e. s., adjoining Mosher's, 24x33.4	1,050
Coe-av. and Springfield and Newark turnpike road, 45.9x25.6x20	2,650
Springfield-av., n. s., 30 ft. w. of Coe-av., 1x30x[illegible]	
Maple alley, w. s., adjoining Diefenthaler's, 25x75.6	4,000

Woodside.

Lincoln-av., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. from Berkley-st., 50x150	$600
Lincoln-av., 100 ft. e. of Centre-st., 50x150	500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

The management of estates a specialty. Houses, stores and offices rent. Rents collected.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situate on the north-east corner of Union-square and 17th-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses Nos. 21 and 23 West 50th-st., 21x 60. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front house No. 34 West 51st-st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE.—J. ROMAINE BROWN, real estate broker, has removed to No. 1,250 Broadway, south-east corner 32d-st. NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY HOME,

WORTH $6,500,
or 10,000,
or 17,500,

FOR $1,000 OR $2,000 CASH.

A beautiful country home, near the City, in a fine, healthy locality, accessible in 45 to 50 minutes from down-town or up-town, NINETEEN TIMES a day, from 5 A. M. to midnight; large lot of ground; gas, water and many other conveniences; house new and thoroughly built; can now be obtained by paying $1,000 to $2,000 down and the balance in quarterly payments to the amount of the rent of such a house, so that the real cost of owning such a house will amount to no more than the above small payments. You should go and SEE the houses. Particulars at No. 245 Broadway, of Mr. COGSWELL.

CLOSE BUYERS

INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, BY THE ACRE OR PLOT, FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT. In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to GEO. B. WOODWARD, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, offers for sale the real estate, buildings and privilege of the Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn. The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time. The property consists of a factory building [illegible] feet, four stories, with dye-house [illegible] feet, steam chimney, 1 tenement-house, 3 tenements; 1 tenement-house, 2 tenements and boarding-house; 1 [illegible] 2 tenements; 1 house, 1 tenement, for Superintendent. A stable, 2 store-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, with tools. Out-door dry-table, [illegible] with shed. 1 stone-picker house, [illegible]. 1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c. 1 acres of land, with water privilege, about 20 feet fall; wheel in good order, and the following machinery, viz.: 2 spinning-jacks, 1,100 spindles. 3 sets of cards, 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers. 12 dropbox looms complete. With necessary heaters, shears, drying-machines, gargets, [illegible] 30-inch, &c., &c. Everything in running order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day. The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee. Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks for its purchase at my office, where a schedule can be seen. The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

J. L. DUMONT, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, LAKE-AV., DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

AT TARRYTOWN.—BARGAIN OFFERED if sold now—Elegant brick residence, fourteen rooms, all improvements; three acres; fruit and flowers in abundance; lawns beautifully laid out; fine river and inland views; carriage-house, stable and ice-house, (filled;) five minutes' walk from depot. MACOMBER & BARKER, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF GROUND, SUITABLE for villa sites, commanding magnificent views of the Atlantic Ocean, and immediate facilities for both fresh-water and surf bathing. Located at the Highlands, adjoining Thompson's Hotel. Apply to MELLICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st. Terms easy.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FIFTY-FOUR ACRES, RESIDENCE, stables, stream, springs; one of the finest locations in New-Jersey; one hour from New-York, one mile from depot. For particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., Orange Real Estate Agents.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, ORANGE, N. J., real estate agents, have desirable residences at Orange, Montrose, South Orange, for sale, rent and exchange. Apply at No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—188 ACRES; FOUR MILES from Poughkeepsie, near Manchester; the best farm in Dutchess County; beautiful stream; splendid timber; title perfect; price $25,000. EDWARD BRUNDIGE.

FOR SALE AT COST—A HANDSOME new house at Morristown; eleven rooms; ten minutes' walk from depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 12 West 29th-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, A country-seat, with sixty-five acres of land, within the town limits; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherfurd Park, first station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with finest fruit; stone stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent, $1,200. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR THE Summer or a term of years, the house of John Hone, with stables, out-buildings, gardens, &c.; the house is 48 feet by 45, and is fully furnished; the grounds contain seventeen acres. Also, a small new house in the best part of the town. For particulars apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 63 Exchange-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLING-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, at Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE B. WOODWARD, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT RED BANK, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of both steam-boat and railroad, a nice cottage-house, ten rooms, with garden, fruit, &c., perfectly healthy and pleasantly located; rent $200 for the season, or $25 per month for the year. Apply to JAMES A. C. DOGRAMO, No. 30 South-st., New-York.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—An attractive new house, with all the modern improvements, containing twelve rooms, with good stables; also, a snug cottage house, French roof, containing fourteen rooms, both convenient to ferry and station. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 319 Broadway, Room No. 5.

ASTORIA.—A THOROUGHLY AND WELL-furnished double house, in the most desirable part of Astoria, finely shaded, very convenient to everything, to rent for five months, at $175 per month. Apply on premises, corner Franklin and Remsen sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A COUNTRY-SEAT AT STAATSBURGH, Dutchess County, N. Y., known as "The Point," to rent for the season. Has large stone house, fully furnished; also coach-house, stable, and garden, and is but five minutes' walk from depot. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A handsomely-furnished cottage-house, nine rooms, for the Summer or year; immediate possession. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., real estate agents, adjoining depot, Montclair.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—No. 190 East 23d-st., corner 4th-av.; the house has nineteen front rooms. Apply to W. H. SMITH & CO., No. 945 Broadway.

HOUSE, TWO-STORY AND EXTENSION—Twelve rooms, hot and cold water, baths, wash-tubs, gas, heater, &c.; situate on Gates-av., 100 feet east of Patchen-av.; cars pass the door; rent $600. Apply to W. H. REES, book-binder, 20 and 21 Ann-st.

AT EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—TO LET—Furnished house, twelve rooms besides kitchen, laundry, attic and cellar. Also, garden, ice-house and stable. Rent till Nov. 1, $400. GARDINER & WAGSTAFF, No. 170 Broadway.

CHEAP RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE at Fort Hamilton, opposite the Narrows; rent $400. Inquire of H. HOPKINS, Fort Hamilton, or H. & J. HOPKINS, No. 140 Reade-st.

TO LET—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME COTTAGE on 57th-st., near 9th-av.; rent very low. Apply to J. S. WILLET, No. 331 West 22d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RENT.—The Westmoreland Hotel, fronting on Union-square, opposite the Everett House, to rent for a term of years; the elegant furniture to be bought as may be agreed, and at much less than its value. None but responsible principals need apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE, WITH DESK, COUNTERS and shelves, in Ann-st., connecting with Fulton-st. Address R. F., Box No. 168 Times Office.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NO. 164 8TH-AV., near 21st-st. Apply to W. A. BUDD, No. 86 White-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MECHANIC AND HIS wife to take charge of a house for a family who are going to Europe or in the country; can give the highest City reference. Address PROTESTANT, No. 436 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, May 17, 1870, at 1½ P. M., on the premises, POSITIVE SALE OF 50 VILLA PLOTS AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

one hour from the ferry by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fourteen trains daily.

This property is well situated at the base of the mountains, on Mountain-av., which is well graded and in fine condition. The lots are high and command pleasant views. They are located in a part of the town that is rapidly improving; large investments having recently been made by capitalists in that vicinity, and great improvements are in progress.

SPECIAL TRAIN 12 M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

City and Country Real Estate, Houses, Lots and Farms, at public or private sale, leased, rented or exchanged. Loans negotiated.

ON SATURDAY, May 21, 1870, At 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Hewlett's Hotel, Hempstead Village, Queens County, L. I.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF SPLENDIDLY SITUATED BUILDING PLOTS AND LOTS,

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee, the SKILLIN ESTATE, Comprising about Forty-two acres, beautifully located in different parts of the flourishing and attractive village of HEMPSTEAD, L. I., And handsomely mapped and subdivided (by Chas. H. Haswell, Esq., Civil Engineer,) into most desirable plots of from one-half to two acres each. Will be peremptorily sold as above. To reach property, take Long Island Railroad cars at Hunter's Point. Eight trains daily. Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' Office, No. 10 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. THURSDAY, May 19, At 1 o'clock, on the premises, At New-Brighton, Staten Island, 125 SPLENDID LOTS, Situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island. Will positively be sold by order of the executors of the estate of J. S. WESTERVELT, deceased, ON TERMS SO EASY THAT ALL MAY BUY. Free collation before the sale, under a spacious tent.

The lots are only two minutes (by flagged walk) from landing; thirty-two minutes from Whitehall-st., New-York, by one of the best ferries running from the City; boats ply constantly by day and night. Location high, commanding views unsurpassed by first-class improvements; avenues sixty feet wide, graded and flagged; property has been in family fifty-five years. All who are seeking homes or who desire safe and profitable investments, should attend this sale. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 110 Broadway.

THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, (by direction of Isaac H. Kain, Trustee:)

Positive auction sale of fourteen west-side lots, between Central Park and Grand Boulevard, on 69th-st., near 8th-av., being a portion of the Mullanphy estate. Five lots, with gores, north side of 69th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av. Nine lots south side of 69th-st., 175 feet west of 8th-av., and 275 feet west of Central Park. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 6 BOWLING-GREEN, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors to close an estate: BOWLING-GREEN.—The lot of land together with the three-story and attic brick building thereon, situate on the southerly side of Bowling-green, between Whitehall and State sts., and known as No. 6 Bowling-green. Lot 21 feet front, 22 feet rear, 122.6 east side, 131 feet west side. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: SIXTH-AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot No. 447 6th-av., south-west corner of 27th-st.; one half on mortgage. Maps at office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870. JULIETTE RAYMOND, E. D. MORGAN, } Administrators. ja25-lawomTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 8d day of February, 1870. CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix. EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor. f10-lawomTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870. JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor. mh17-lawomTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 760 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870. JAMES BLAKLEY, Executor. mh17-lawomTh*

REMOVAL.

DR. UNDERHILL'S DEPOT OF choice Croton Point Wines removed from No. 744 Broadway to No. 130 6th-av., opposite Clinton Hall.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, Indorsed by the State of Alabama, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,500,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $11,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1897, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is [illegible] miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville. We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors. AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will largely increase its earnings. I. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 10 Exchange-place. CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 112 BROADWAY.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS. Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York. Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NO. 28 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS. Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST. Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission. W. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST. Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REMOVED. LEVY & BORG, Dealers in Southern Securities, Removed from No. 41 Pine-st., to No. 20 Broad-st. We now offer to investors some first-class Southern Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES. FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR managers of this Company, held May 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: CHARLES N. TALBOT, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT, ABIEL A. LOW, ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, JAMES M. HALSTED, LEGRAND B. CANNON, JAMES R. TAYLOR, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, THOMAS CORNELL, W. J. HOPPIN, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, THOMAS DICKSON was unanimously re-elected President. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. WM. A. HAYES, Secretary. BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. HENRY C. MURPHY, President. JOHN F. ATKINSON, Secretary. Dated May 3, 1870.

BOSTON CITY CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS—Ten years to run. For sale by BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

STOLEN—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, APRIL 8, 1870, a Promissory Note for $4,846 64, drawn by John Tindale, President Delaware Rolling Mill Company, in favor of the Andover Iron Company, dated Phillipsburg, N. J., April 28, 1870, at ninety days. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 200 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 250 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermilion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN (FREE OF U. S. TAX) OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS, A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing. We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market. United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These bonds ($600,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

20-YEAR 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY FOR SALE.

COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY, Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.

JOHN E. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting. The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870. GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent. J. F. TRACY, President.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON 9TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the ensuing year:

DAVID DOWS,	JOHN VAN ARSDALE,
HOWEL HOPPOCK,	HENRY ANSTICE,
MULFORD MARTIN,	OGDEN HAGGERTY,
STEPHEN WRAY,	MATT. VASSAR, Jr.,
WILLIAM A. MARTIN,	JOHN H. BROWER,
WM. H. JOHNSON,	JESSE HOYT,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOHN CASTREE,
PETER McMARTIN,	JOHN HALSTED,
SAMUEL J. BERRY,	B. H. VAN AUKEN,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	WARREN HARRIOT,
JAS. O. SMITH,	JAMES THOMPSON,
HENRY E. COWLES,	A. S. HAMMERSLEY,
JOHN GIBNEY,	RICH. R. DUYCKINCK,
FERD. DUYSTERS,	WALTER W. PRICE,
JOHN D. JONES,	C. L. SHARPSTEIN,
EDWARD HIGWORTH,	DAVID MURRAY,
C. K. SUTTON,	DANIEL G. ARCHER,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	BENJ. F. KISSAM,
GEORGE LELAND,	THOS. M. HOOKER,
M. V. B. FOWLER,	BENJ. STEPHENS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, M. V. B. FOWLER was unanimously elected President, and DAVID QUACKINBUSH appointed Secretary. JOHN CASTREE, Chairman.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, OFFICE NO. 27 CAMP-ST., NEW-ORLEANS, May 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank, having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of the act of the Legislature amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank,) have decided to increase the capital stock of the bank not to exceed one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) inclusive of the amount of the present stock, viz: $800,000.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN at the Banking Office, No. 27 Camp-st., for 2,000 new shares—say $200,000—MAKING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK $800,000. The present stockholders are entitled by preference to subscribe for the new stock, in proportion to their respective shares, which privilege will be considered as waived unless exercised [illegible]. Terms of subscription: Fifteen per cent. cash at the time of subscribing, [illegible] per cent. payable on the [illegible] July, 1870, and the remaining [illegible] installments at such times as may be determined by the Board, after thirty days notice given to subscribers. No installment to exceed twenty-five per cent. By order of the Board. OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, OFFICE NO. 27 CAMP-ST., NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank, having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, under the provisions of Act No. [illegible] of the Legislature, [illegible] and continuing in force the charter of the Bank, have resolved and decided that the par value of the present capital stock of the bank to be [illegible] Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of $100, and the stockholders are hereby called upon to return to the bank the certificates of stock now held by them, in order that new certificates of $100 may be issued; and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock. Whenever the amount of old stock held by any stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, it will be at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the bank the price of the stock held in excess of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share of full paid stock. By order of the Board. OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held in the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,980, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for. CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5. Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 62,) in the said City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 16th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 4 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed. Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870. THOMAS J. BARR, GEORGE B. WALLIS, MICHEL NORTON, } Commissioners.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the late firm of J. VON PRAAG & SON, and requests all persons having claims against said late firm to present the same to him at once. F. WILEY, Receiver, No. 215 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles. Our entire stock warranted. BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS, No. 934 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FURNITURE of a gentleman giving up housekeeping; every article is of the best make, and in perfect condition. Apply for permit to Box No. 1,874 Post-office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. [illegible]. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLIS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new warerooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches - -	$1,000
Landaus - -	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences - -	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons - -	250 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order. GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - $150
PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants - - $200

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BAY carriage horses, good travelers, guaranteed sound and kind; also a Brett, nearly as good as new, made by Barker, and two sets of double harness. Apply at No. 125 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE, (GRAHAM'S make;) also, medium double phaeton harness, Prince's metal mountings. Apply at No. 125 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE OWNER GOING TO EUROPE, will sell a fine pair of carriage-horses, one close carriage and a barouche, if applied for immediately, at private stable, No. 143 West 17th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of May next, for furnishing Rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871, viz.: PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire; CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts; BROOKLYN, New-York; PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania; WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia; GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia; MARE ISLAND, California; PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each Ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef, eighteen ounces of Soft Bread, or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, at one pound and four ounces of Corn-meal; and to every one hundred Rations, fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of Green Coffee, or eight pounds of Roasted (or Roasted and Ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The Rations are to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the Fresh Beef either in bulk, or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore-quarter meat, (necks and shanks to be excluded), and all the articles of which rations are composed, and required to be of the best quality, viz.: the Pork, No. 1 Prime Mess Pork; the Flour, known as [illegible] in the market of [illegible], the Coffee, good Rio; the Sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of good quality. All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted. A. B., Guarantor. C. D., Guarantor.

Witness: E. F. G. H.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to be to me of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned. WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 6, 1870.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M. 26th of May, 1870, for furnishing the wrought and cast iron work of the Post-office and Court-house, as shown in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

All of the castings must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast true, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the number and weight shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phœnix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules, and be the best wrought-iron; they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.

All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.

All necessary bolts, wedges, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in the best manner and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.

The girders will be put together with bolts and wedges, as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be tested by the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines, in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required; scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams, which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other metal work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether specified in drawings or schedules or not.

The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The schedules will be used in identifying the material and making the payments, which will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered. Neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST.—One door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

GERARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COVE OF CORK.

Persia, Wednesday, May 11, noon.
Scotia, Wednesday, May 25, noon.
Russia, Wednesday, June 8, noon.
Cuba, Wednesday, June 22, noon.
Etna, Wednesday, July 6, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Tuesday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin, to Liverpool, $80 and $85 gold, according to location of berth.
Second Cabin, to Liverpool, $60 gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and other ports of Europe, low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool, $30 gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and other ports of Europe, $35 gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool, $30 gold.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from their Pier No. 42 North River as follows:

FRANCE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....ROUNDET, Saturday, May 21
VILLE DE PARIS.....GUROUT, Saturday, June 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE, Saturday, June 11

Rates of passage, including wine, gold: Cabin, $80 to Brest or Havre; steerage, $35.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $52 and $65.

Passengers can also come to or return from the Continent by entirely avoiding the inconvenience of the sea, avoid both transit by land and sea, and go direct from Havre to Paris by the Quick Train, with Sleeping Cars, in 5 hours.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, to touch at Cork Harbor.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.....

CITY OF LONDON.....Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 21, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 and $85	First Cabin.....$80
To London.....$5 and $10	To London.....$5
To Paris.....$10 and $15	To Paris.....$10

STEERAGE, BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80	Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....$10	Halifax.....$10

Tickets to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at the same rates as by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 19 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The Inman steamship CITY OF DUBLIN will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 3 P. M., taking her steerage passengers at 50 current.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power ships every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

ADRIATIC, Capt. Comstock, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Vansick, via Nassau, May 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. S. Ferguson, May 26.

For freight or passage apply to
C. G. WEMPLE, Jr., President,
No. 1 Broadway.

HAVANA, MESSAGERIES AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days. Note Pier No. 17 East River, foot of Dover-st. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. TREMBLAY, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKE, Thursday, June 2.
For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 56 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, touching at Cork Harbor, from Pier No. 45 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson, Saturday, May 14, at 3 P. M.
DENMARK, Fordyce, Thursday, May 26, at 3 P. M.
ARIZONA, Guion, Saturday, May 28, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown or any other European port, $30 currency.
Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
STRAIGHT AND PASSAGE OBTAINED.
REDUCED RATES.
Through tickets, New-York to San Francisco, gold, $125 to $175.
Through tickets, New-York to Hong-Kong, according to location of berth.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows, touching at the ports of Havana, Aspinwall, Panama, San Francisco, and Yokohama:
CITY OF ALBANY (NEW-SCHEME), Saturday, May 14, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, including meals and stateroom berth, $100 and upwards; steerage, $50.
For freight or passage apply at the office, No. 7 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 56 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, touching at Cork Harbor, from Pier No. 45 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson, Saturday, May 14, at 3 P. M.
DENMARK, Fordyce, Thursday, May 26, at 3 P. M.
ARIZONA, Guion, Saturday, May 28, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown or any other European port, $30 currency.
Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CIRCULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELBATHEN, May 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. HOBART, June 2.
METEMORA, Capt. ..., July 2.
These splendid steamers will on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. No transshipment, through or passage, either way.
For freight or passage apply at
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every week, THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Hobart, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sick, via Nassau, May 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. S. Ferguson, May 26.
For freight or passage apply to
C. G. WEMPLE, Jr., President,
No. 1 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SEMI-LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
SHIPPING RESERVATION IN FARE ONLY TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. Crowell, THURSDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CLYDE, Capt. ..., Saturday, May 14, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NEERSON, SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on the steamships, or to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNSLOW, SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on the steamship, or to
P. B. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

TEXAS, Capt. SEARSON, TUESDAY, May 17, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 and 3 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of steamers at Key West.)
MAIL LINE—LOW FREIGHTS.
The well-known fast-sailing steamship DE SOTO, Capt. R. H. GORDON, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 P. M. Insurance taken at the lowest rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX AND CLYDE,
No. 16 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSAGE BUREAU.
Steamship tickets to and from all parts of Europe, issued by J. B. JONES, General Agent, No. 55 Cedar-street.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAMSHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
CHEROKEE,
Captain STARKS,
ON SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Over-land freight forwarded at lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Passenger tickets, including meals and stateroom berth, $60 gold.
Through tickets and Bills Lading given to Selma, Marion, and all points in the interior, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, and points in Alabama.
Passage to New-Orleans, $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. A. VANDERCOOK, Agent, No. 197 Water-st., or to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 10 Broadway.

COURSE TO TRAVELLERS.
Tickets for continental points to Paris on the Continent of Europe, and vice versa, can be had at the offices of the undersigned, who are also prepared to issue Tickets to any place in Europe, without delay, from the Continent, Great Britain or Ireland, and to forward Baggage from any place in Europe to any place in the United States, without delay or trouble to the passenger, and at the lowest rates of freight. Passengers can be booked through to any place in the United States, Canada, or Europe, and Baggage checked through to any place in the United States, Canada, or Europe, at the Company's office, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
GREAT THROUGH SOUTH-EASTERN AND MOST DIRECT.
Four elegant boats leave as follows, from foot of Dey-st., or at the Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., North River:
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Wm. H. Lewis, Capt. Geo. S. Hull.
Boats leave as follows:
Arriving about all different hours.
Tickets and Bills Lading given to Selma, Marion, and all points in the interior, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, and points in Alabama.
Passage to New-Orleans, $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. A. VANDERCOOK, Agent, No. 197 Water-st., or to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 10 Broadway.

COURSE TO TRAVELLERS.
Tickets for continental points to Paris on the Continent of Europe, and vice versa, can be had at the offices of the undersigned, who are also prepared to issue Tickets to any place in Europe, without delay, from the Continent, Great Britain or Ireland, and to forward Baggage from any place in Europe to any place in the United States, without delay or trouble to the passenger, and at the lowest rates of freight. Passengers can be booked through to any place in the United States, Canada, or Europe, and Baggage checked through to any place in the United States, Canada, or Europe, at the Company's office, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHEWSBURY AND RED BANK AND NEW-YORK.
STEAMBOATS DANDY AND RIDER will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 4 P. M. Friday, 6 A. M.
Saturday, 2 P. M. Saturday, 10 A. M.
Monday, 10 A. M. Monday, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, 10 A. M. Tuesday, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, 10 A. M. Wednesday, 4 P. M.
Thursday, 10 A. M. Thursday, 4 P. M.
Freight taken at low rates.
JAMES HOWLAND, Agent, No. 1 Old Slip.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON.—THE NEW REGULAR LINE—the only line running with a regular boat for Athens and Hudson—the new and fast steamboat ROSE HUBIPA and REDFIELD, leave foot of Chambers-street, EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Pass $1. Berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The elegant steamboat ROSE HUBIPA leaves foot of Chambers-street, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Pass. $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Landing at Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, the Cornwall, New-Windsor and Newburg, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M., from Chambers-st. Freight taken at low rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS beyond, the new and fast steamboat ADELAIDE, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every evening at 5 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Pass $1. Berths free.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—The new and fast steamboat ADELAIDE leaves foot of Chambers-st. every evening at 5 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Pass $1. Berths free.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVES WARREN-st. Ferry, Landing at Chambers-st., SUNDAYS, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer SELLY, WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:
8:00 A. M.—Express, express; drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M.—Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.
11:00 A. M.—Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M.—Mail express; drawing-room cars attached.
7:00 P. M.—Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago and St. Louis, via Niagara Falls, Detroit and Michigan Central, and Chicago and Alton Railroads.
11:00 P. M.—Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M.—Albany and Troy express.
4:00 P. M.—Albany and Troy express.
6:15 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M.—Harlem trains.
8:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 P. M.—Harlem trains.
10:00 A. M.—Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Express, Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 7 P. M. and 12 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:50 A. M., 3:40 P. M., 7:40 P. M. and 12:10 A. M.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (2d-st., 3:15 P. M.) and, Sundays only, 1:30 P. M. (2d-st., 1:15 P. M.)
For Newburgh and Way, at 8:30 A. M. (2d-st., 8:15 A. M.), 4 P. M. (2d-st., 3:45 P. M.) and 5:30 P. M. (2d-st., 5:15 P. M.)
For Newburgh and Way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. (2d-st., 7:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.)
Western Express leaves Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 7 P. M. and 12 P. M. daily.
For Piermont, at 8:45, 10:30 and 11:45 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. only, at 9:00, 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 2:45, 4:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Haverstraw, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. only, at 9:00 A. M., 12 M., 4:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Newburgh, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. only, at 9:00 A. M., 12 M., 4:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Goshen, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. only, at 9:00 A. M., 12 M., 4:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Newburgh

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Forty-fifth Annual Meeting—Annual and Treasurer's Report—Election of Officers—Addresses by Rev. W. C. Roberts, Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, Rev. H. C. Riley and Rev. Dr. Gulick.

The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was well filled yesterday, on the occasion of the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Tract Society. At 10½ A. M. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., Vice-President, took the chair. Among those present were Rev. W. C. Roberts, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Dr. Anderson, President of the Rochester University; Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Skinner, of New-York; Rev. H. C. Riley, of Mexico; Rev. Dr. Gulick, of the Sandwich Islands, and many others. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Gulick, after which the Treasurer's report for the past year was read. The following is an abstract:

"The value of the publications granted by the Committee largely to those desiring them for personal distribution, including annuities, was $50,080 88, or over $1,000 a week.

Receipts for the year, in donations and legacies, $116,171 05; sales, $361,019 44; making, with balance in the treasury, $479,083 68. Expended in manufacturing books and tracts, $239,094; manufacturing and issuing periodicals, $66,482 76; colporteurs, agencies and depositories, $113,183 41; district Secretaries, $13,407 44; appropriations for foreign and pagan lands, $6,000; all other expenses, as by the Treasurer's report, $32,416 56; total, $478,503 77; balance in the Treasury, $579 58.

An abstract of the annual report was then read by Rev. Mr. Hallock: During the year, 287 colporteurs, including 58 students from 36 colleges and theological seminaries, were engaged in thirty-four States of the Union and in adjoining British Provinces. They held or addressed 10,229 religious meetings; made 258,607 family visits; conversed on personal religion or prayed with 187,731 families; found 36,654 Protestant families who habitually neglected attending evangelical preaching; 10,446 families of Roman Catholics; 23,180 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 12,312 Protestant families without the word of God.

During these twenty-nine years the time devoted to this work has been equal to the labor of one man for 53,600 months, or over 4,467 years. The colporteurs have circulated 9,175,467 volumes by sale, and 2,546,700 by grant; they held or addressed 250,064 religious meetings; made 10,383,521 family visits; conversed on personal religion or prayed with 5,568,066 families; found 1,204,316 Protestant families who habitually neglected attending evangelical preaching; 869,761 families of Roman Catholics; 862,111 families destitute of religious books; and 827,388 Protestant families destitute of the Bible.

During the past year the Society has extended this evangelizing agency South and West as rapidly as means permitted, and has now an Agency and Depository in San Francisco, and a corps of missionary colporteurs on the Pacific coast.

The report noticed the death of Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wilson, of Virginia, and Hon. Herman Lincoln, of Boston, Vice-Presidents, and of Rev. Dr. James M. Matthews, of New-York, Rev. Dr. Baron Stow, of Boston, Rev. Dr. F. R. Cossitt, of Tennessee, Directors, and Rev. Dr. Jonas King, who co-operated with the Society as an able scholar and devoted laborer in Greece and the Papal Greek and Mohammedan countries on the Mediterranean. The report was adopted. The Chairman then introduced Gen. Williams, an old worker in behalf of the Society. He delivered a short address on the great good which had been accomplished by it.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the officers of the Society for the ensuing year be the same as the last year's, except that Rev. Dr. W. H. McGuffey, of Charlottesville, Va., and Hon. J. Warren Merrill, of Cambridgeport, Mass., be elected Vice-Presidents in place of Rev. Dr. Wilson and Hon. Herman Lincoln, deceased; and that Richard P. Haines and Moses Allen, Esqs., who have faithfully labored on the Society's Finance Committee through its whole history, be also elected Vice-Presidents. That Oliver E. Kingsbury, who has been Assistant Treasurer and Secretary thirty-five years, be elected Treasurer of the Society, in place of Moses Allen, Esq., who declines re-election; and that the Senior Corresponding Secretaries, Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Hallock, one of the founders of the Society, and Rev. O. Eastman, whose labors for the Society commenced in its first year, be elected Honorary Secretaries; and that Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, of New-York, and Rev. Dr. Alvah Hovey, of Newton, Mass., be elected Directors, in place of Rev. Dr. Matthews and Rev. Dr. Stow, deceased.

The following Executive Committee was elected:

Publishing Committee—Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Rev. William I. Budington, D. D.

Distributing Committee—Alfred S. Barnes, Samuel S. Constant, Dr. William N. Blakeman, Henry P. Marshall, Aaron B. Belknap, Esq.

Finance Committee—Thomas C. Doremus, George N. Titus, Esq., Oliver E. Wood, Samuel Colgate, Caleb B. Knevals, Anson Phelps Stokes.

Rev. Wm. Budington, Chairman, in a brief address, demonstrated the "catholicity of the Society," and the undenominational character of its labors.

The next speaker was Rev. W. C. Roberts, of Elizabeth, N. J., who spoke at length upon the importance of a Union Society for publishing the great central truths of our Christian faith. Before introducing the next speaker—Dr. Anderson, of Rochester University—Dr. Budington said that there is more unity among Christians today than there has been hitherto. What, said he, do the attitude and actions of Hyacinthe mean! Why, the approach of a time when the hierarchical church shall succumb to men who repent of sin and seek Christ alone.

Dr. Anderson said that he thought of denominational Christians as of a people in a vast country, who, traveling to its centre from different points of its circumference along the radii as they journey nearer thereto come constantly closer to each other. There is no body on earth that sets forth so distinct a catholic truth as this Society, and when it first employed lay workers in the vineyard is inaugurated the best positive evangelical labor. For whereas, heretofore churches called their pastors, you now send out pastors to call together churches, which distinctly marks the progress of Christianity. In conclusion he thanked the Society for aiding on many occasions the American Baptist Missionary Union whose representative he was.

Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., of Newark, spoke at length upon the adaptation of Union missionary colportage, to reach with the Gospel the centres in the South and West, the miners in the mountains and the Chinese on the Pacific Coast. The Church with her established ministry cannot do so much in the sparsely-settled and ever-changing Western States and Territories as she can by means of the flexible formation of the colportage. The personal mission-labor of pious men of all nationalities going forth among their own and mingling with them daily will affect more than can be done by the organized agencies of the Church. He exhibited the report in Chinese of a convert of that nation, stating that he gets his supplies of Chinese tracts printed in Chinese and circulates them among his brethren on the Pacific Coast, showing thereby that the good done by the Society for foreign lands comes home again to our own.

He was followed by Rev. H. C. Riley, a native of Chili, and recently from Mexico, who gave an interesting account of the struggles of Protestantism in that country, and proved that the many-tongued Press of the Tract Society is an indispensable agency in giving a pure printed Gospel to the nations breaking away from the thraldom of Rome and to the multitudes in heathen lands. He said there are forty Evangelical congregations in Mexico; that in Spain and Cuba the light of the Reformation already begins to dawn, and all alike this continent and a half of darkened Christianity need now more than ever the aid of the American Tract Society.

Dr. Gulick, of the Sandwich Islands, said that there all were Apostolic Christians, and knew nothing of denominations. Even Roman Catholicism was almost Evangelical. He did not ask the Society to give them books and tracts gratuitously, but would purchase, for reproduction in that land, where most Christian missionaries understood the art of printing, stereotyped plates of certain works most needed by them. The exercises here ended, the Doxology was sung, and Rev. Dr. Skinner pronounced the benediction.

TEMPERANCE.

Anniversary of the National Temperance Society—Annual Report—Officers—Addresses.

The fourth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House was commemorated in this City on Tuesday with appropriate exercises.

In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a business meeting was held in the Fulton-street Church, corner of William-street, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. J. N. Stearns, read his report, from which it appeared that during the past year the Society had stereotyped and published thirteen new books and pamphlets, and thirty-six new four, eight and twelve page tracts; 1,294,700 copies of *The Youth's Temperance Banner* have been printed, and it has a circulation at present of 110,000 monthly. 30,000 copies of the *National Temperance Almanac*, and 121,640 copies of the *National Temperance Advocate* have also been published. Over $20,000 have been expended for copyright, stereotyping, and engraving since the Society was organized. Total pages printed last year, 27,861,240, making, since the organization of the Society, 81,512,854. The receipts for the past year were: Publication department, $50,191 73; donations, bequests, and memberships, $14,973 49; total receipts, $81,165 22; expenses of the year, $81,660 99; balance on hand May 1, 1869, $7 67, making the treasury overdraw $226 10. The indebtedness of the Society is over $5,000. The Society publish thirty-four bound books, one hundred and fifty different tracts and pamphlets, and two monthly papers, besides keeping for sale at its depository all the temperance works of the country, together with the latest and best foreign publications. Money is greatly needed to carry on the work of preparing and circulating a sound temperance literature.

The following-named officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, New-York City.

Vice-Presidents—E. C. Delavan, New-York; Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Connecticut; Hon. Horace Greeley, New-York City; Chas. Jewett, M. D., New-York; Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, District of Columbia; George H. Stuart, Pennsylvania; Rev. H. W. Beecher, New-York; John B. Gough, Massachusetts; Hon. James Harlan, Iowa; [illegible], M. D., Vermont; [illegible], Indiana; [illegible], Indiana; William Ballantyne, District of Columbia; John Tappan, Massachusetts; Bishop E. S. Janes, New-York City; Hon. Gerrit Smith, New-York; Rev. Dr. N. S. S. Beman, Illinois; Hon. A. C. Barstow, Rhode Island; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., New-York City; Gen. Neal Dow, Maine; Rev. L. H. King, New-York City; Gen. S. F. Cary, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, New-Hampshire; Dr. J. J. Bradford, Kentucky; Dr. C. A. Lee, New-York; Prof. Youmans, New-York; Rev. J. W. Chickering, D. D., Massachusetts; T. Remington, New-York; Joshua Nye, Maine; E. H. Kavanaugh, Kentucky; Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, New-York; Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. George S. [illegible], D. D., Michigan; Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Canada; Rev. D. W. Clark, D. D., Ohio; Hon. Joseph Wood, California; Rev. Edward S. Ames, Maryland; Hon. Samuel Williston, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Nelson, Ohio; E. S. Wells, Illinois; David Ripley, New-Jersey; Rev. H. D. Ganse; S. D. Hastings, Wisconsin; Rev. H. C. Fish, D. D., New-Jersey; Wm. A. Booth, New-York City; Rev. J. B. Wakeley, New-York; Wm. H. Burleigh, New-York City; John Sherry, New-York; Hon. H. G. Blaisdell, Nevada; John Dougall, Canada; Hon. S. L. Tilley, New-Brunswick; Rev. J. M. Cramp, Nova Scotia; Hon. S. M. Pound, Pennsylvania; Rev. Herrick Johnson, Pennsylvania; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Missouri; Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., Massachusetts; E. A. Lambert, New-York; Rev. Wm. A. Knox, D. D., New-York; Gov. J. W. Geary, Pennsylvania; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; Hon. Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Rev. W. W. Hicks, South Carolina; Rev. Mason Gallagher, Minnesota; [illegible], Ohio; Rev. E. H. Pratt, Connecticut; Peterfield Trent, Virginia; J. H. Orne, Massachusetts; Rev. Levi Scott, Delaware; Hon. John O'Donnell, New-York; Amos Briggs, Pennsylvania; J. B. Merwin, Missouri; George W. Bungay, New-York City; Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., Pennsylvania; Hon. Oakes Smith, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Pullman, New-York; Hon. Joseph Allison, Pennsylvania; R. H. McCurdy, New-York; Rev. W. E. Cobleigh, D. D., Tennessee; John Cunningham, New-York; S. R. Wells, New-York City; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, New-York; Rev. R. F. Hatfield, D. D., New-York; Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., New-York; James A. Bell, New-York.

Recording Secretary and Publishing Agent—J. N. Stearns, New-York City.

Treasurer—Thomas T. Sheffield, New-York City.

Managers for three years—Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. B. Dunn, New-York; John Davies, New-York; Rev. M. C. Sutphen, New-York; Rev. George L. Taylor, New-York; A. G. P. Dodge, New-York; Rev. A. G. Lawson, New-York; R. S. Doty, New-York; J. Finley Smith, New-York; A. A. Robbins, New-York.

In the evening the exercises were continued at the Cooper Institute, where a large audience assembled.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Society, spoke of the work of the Society and its needs, and hoped that all would assist in pushing it forward.

Rev. Dr. Hall, in a pleasant and able manner, sought to meet some of the objections to total abstinence.

Rev. Alex. McLeod, D.D., from Scotland, was greeted with applause. He was glad to see America, the "nation of the future," taking hold of the question of temperance. The speaker illustrated the point that temperance and Christianity went hand in hand.

John B. Gough, who was warmly greeted, made one of his characteristic speeches. He said that there were young men in this City who patterned after others in taking "gin and milk." His speech was largely made up of personal reminiscences and experiences.

After some singing and a few remarks by Horace Greeley, the meeting adjourned.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Second Day of the Convention at Apollo Hall—Resolutions and Speeches—Morning, Afternoon and Evening Sessions—Ladies on the War-Path.

The second day of the session of the Suffrage Convention, at Apollo Hall, showed no diminution in the attendance. Ladies of all ages and sizes were present at an early hour. Theodore Tilton called the meeting to order, and read the following resolution:

Whereas, A conference was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel April 6, called for the purpose of considering the expediency of a union of the two existing national associations for woman's enfranchisement; and,

Whereas, A plan of union was proposed by that conference to the two aforesaid associations, to be acted upon at their annual meetings, namely, by the "National" in May, and by the "American" in November of the current year; and,

Whereas, This plan in its substance was, after full discussion, unanimously approved by the "National" at Apollo Hall, New-York, May 10, 1870, resulting in the merging of that organization into the "Union Woman's Suffrage Society;" and,

Whereas, We earnestly solicit and will cordially welcome the co-operation of the "American Woman Suffrage Association;" therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to confer with the American Woman's Suffrage Association at its annual meeting in November, either in person or by letter, and the same are empowered to make such changes either in the name, the constitution or the officers of the Union Woman's Suffrage Society as shall be agreed upon jointly by the Committee, with a view to the harmonization of all the friends of woman suffrage into a national organization.

This resolution was adopted.

Mrs. Stanton read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the late trial and decision of the McFarland trial, like that of Cole and [illegible], is a virtual declaration that man may hold property in woman; that a public sentiment that is, in its workings, a practical fugitive slave law, for woman, saying that no friendly hands shall dare, at the risk of life and reputation, to feed, shelter or clothe the unhappy wives or deserted men under any circumstances whatever; also,

Resolved, That with the right to vote, sit on juries in Wyoming, 100,000 politicians and a bill for woman suffrage already passed to a second reading in the British Parliament, the triumph of our cause is sure and close at at hand.

These last two resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Lockwood, a tall, gaunt-looking lady, read a paper in regard to the pay of the female employes of the Government. All public offices should be thrown open to women. She spoke about a wheel within a wheel. The thing should be made a personal matter.

At this point the erratic star, Willcox, stated that he had returned from Spain, and presented a bouquet to Mrs. Stanton.

Mrs. Blake, a nephew of Bishop Polk, had her "little say" on the same question, and read a long resolution in the shape of a petition for equal pay to the Government clerks. She subsequently passed the petition around among the audience for signature.

Prof. Willcox rose, and in thundering tones objected to that resolution—women's labors, in that instance, was not as good as man's. The constituency of every Senator and Representative who votes for that bill will "see your boasted economy; put your friends in office and tax you for their salaries."

Mrs. Lockwood popped up like a champagne cork and denounced the learned gentleman. She hoped no one would pay any attention to his remarks.

Miss Jennie Collins thought custom a great social despot! She continued at some length, interrupted by the broken accents of Dr. Horner, who called her to a point of order, from which she immediately slipped.

Miss Collins then drew a vivid picture of the miserable fate of a woman, who cannot make a living out of her earnings, but is driven into sin. All argument, she added, in favor of woman's suffrage was superfluous. The time demanded the concession, and the concession must come. She only told people what women would do when they had the right to vote.

The Committee on Officers made the following report:

For President—Theodore Tilton.

Vice-Presidents—Martha C. Wright, New-York; Clara Barton, District of Columbia; Isabella Beecher Hooker, Connecticut; Sarah Pugh, Pennsylvania; James W. Stillman, Rhode Island; John Neale, Maine; Helen E. Starrett, Kansas; Robt. G. Ingersoll, Illinois; Mrs. Robt. Dale Owen, Indiana; Mrs. M. Adelle Hazlett, Michigan; Phebe Couzins, Missouri; Mrs. Arnold, Minnesota; Samuel E. Sewall, Massachusetts; Parker Pillsbury, New-Hampshire; Mary Spaulding, Georgia; Attorney-General O'Conner, Iowa; Richard Mott, Ohio; Mrs. R. C. Knowles, Alabama; T. V. Tunstall, Texas; Mrs. Judge Doggett, Florida; Mrs. John C. Underwood, Virginia; Mrs. Dundore, Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. John M. Scovell, New-Jersey; Mrs. Gen. McCook, Colorado; Myra Clark Gaines, Louisiana; Emily Pitts Stevens, Colorado; Anna Francis Pillsbury, South Carolina; Mrs. Morris, Justice of the Peace, Wyoming; Mrs. J. M. Ashley, Montana; Mrs. Curry, Kentucky.

Executive Committee—Edwin A. Studwell, Chairman; Josephine S. Griffing, Washington; Francis S. Miner, St. Louis, Mo.; Susan B. Anthony, New-York; Samuel Bowles, Massachusetts; Mrs. Livermore, Jackson, Mich.; Laura C. Bullard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pauline Wright Davis, Providence, R. I.; R. T. Kendall, Cincinnati, Ohio; Francis D. Moulton, Brooklyn; Lily Peckham, Milwaukee, Wis.; Stephen M. Griswold, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kate W. Doggett, Illinois; Charles Beardsley, Burlington, Iowa; Sue L. F. Smith.

Corresponding Secretary—Charlotte B. Wilbour.

Recording Secretary—Robt. T. Hallock, M. D.

Treasurer—John J. Merritt.

Auditing Committee—Hon. C. B. Waite, Chicago; Hon. John W. Hooker, Rhode Island; Hon. J. P. Root, Kansas.

Mrs. Miner made a few remarks and the meeting adjourned until the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Colby, of Washington, attacked the Superintendent of the Census. She "had seen the desolation of soul resting on her sex." She was in earnest. There must be a way for woman to put money in their pockets. The decision of Superintendent of the Census Walker must be revoked.

Miss Sue L. Smith, of Virginia, declared her reverence and love for the leaders of the movement. The organization of a Richmond branch of the Suffrage Association was an eventful crisis for the women of Richmond. They thought Chase would be the next President. She invited a number of ladies to visit Virginia and talk for woman suffrage.

Mr. Tilton introduced the "Libyan Sybil," Sojourner Truth. She proceeded to say how she had worked in this cause since it was an infant. Now that slavery had been removed from the colored race, she wanted to remove it from the white woman.

Mrs. P. W. Davis announced a decade meeting of the woman's rights movement at Philadelphia on the 19th of next October.

Mrs. Griffing, of Washington, thought that the Courts, Congress and public sentiment were all insane. Public sentiment did not push Congress to do its duty. Woman was crucified. Every female employe in Washington was praying for the success of the Convention.

Mrs. Hallock thought it impossible to effect a union with the Boston branch. She thought New-York had the heart and Boston the brains. She wanted societies organized everywhere.

Miss Anthony said in reference to the invitation to "stump" in Virginia, that it was the first call from the South for missionaries. She wanted a hearty response. She wanted, also, that every one of the fashionable resorts should be visited this Summer. They should carry the war into Africa. She invited all the friends of woman suffrage in the world to the Academy of Music in Philadelphia.

Dr. Hallock, who was lying at full length on a couple of chairs in the hall, wanted to know if she thought they could get the Academy. Miss Anthony answered that they did not want it unless negroes were allowed to speak there. She wanted suffrage tracts distributed by the million. Mr. Stillwell wanted to know something about the attempts at uniting the different branches.

Mr. Tilton said that he had written a letter to Mr. Beecher in the morning and an answer had been sent but not yet received. He appointed the following Conference Committee in accordance with a resolution adopted in the morning: L. C. Bullard, E. C. Pomeroy, M. C. Wright, Sarah Pugh, C. B. Wilbour, M. G. Brown, I. E. Abbott, and T. Tilton was added by the Convention. The meeting was then adjourned until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The hall was only tolerably well filled when the meeting was called to order by Mr. Tilton. He introduced Mrs. Lily Devereux Blake as the first speaker. The lady was gorgeously attired, but the lady reporters present were unable to determine the color of her dress. She said that she intended to speak on the general righteousness of the suffrage cause. The denial of the suffrage was outrageous in principle, false and cruel, and an insult to a glorious Republic. In everything else women were held equal to man, except in the power to wield the ballot. Thieves were treated alike, without distinction of sex. After a rehash of some of the old arguments, all those who had wept for the slaves were requested to weep and to work for women.

Mrs. Martin, of Albany, thought that all women needed was to take the field. It was more a social position to be reconciled than anything else. Men were ready for the question. There was no such word as fail.

Mrs. Mary Joslyn Gage read an essay, and stated that women were becoming celebrated as inventors. She went back some distance to take up the case of Semiramis, who invented a military engine and gained a husband. She also invented tubular tunnels. Isis was the first bread maker. Inoculation started among the ladies of a Turkish harem. After staying about twenty minutes among the ancients, and taking up some individuals who have lain peacefully in their tombs for 3,000 years or more, Mrs. Gage alluded to the efforts of [illegible] to further the cause of woman. Mrs. Greene invented the cotton-gin. Whitney only did as she directed him. She stated that God seldom made mistakes. They had invented all kinds of wearing apparel, mentionable and unmentionable.

An intoxicated gentleman created much merriment by the remark, "Why labor so long to prove nothing."

Mr. Tilton then read the paper sent by him to Mr. Beecher, and that gentleman's response:

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, President of the American Woman's Suffrage Association:

HONORED SIR: I am commissioned by the unanimous voice of "the Union Woman's Suffrage Society," now assembled in Apollo Hall, to present to you, and through you to the Association over which you are presiding in Steinway Hall, our friendly salutation, our hearty good-will and our sincere wishes for mutual co-operation in the great cause of woman's enfranchisement. Favorably yours,

THEODORE TILTON,
President of the Union Woman's Suffrage Society.

MR. BEECHER'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

Theodore Tilton, President of the Union Woman's Suffrage Society, Meeting in Apollo Hall, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of congratulation was received with great pleasure by the Mass Convention assembled in Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, and I am instructed by their unanimous vote to express their pleasure and to reciprocate your sentiments of cordial good-will. In the great work upon which you have entered—the enfranchisement of woman—we have a common interest and aim, and we shall rejoice at every success which is achieved by your zeal and fidelity. I am very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
President of the Convention.

Mrs. Hazlitt, of Michigan, thought there was only one question to be asked or answered, and that was, Is it right? They were citizens, or else they were not amenable to the laws. They plead for liberty to show what they could do. Horace Greeley would have the Chinaman vote, pigtail and all, but not the women. She spoke of the efforts of women during the war. The ballot in the hands of women would not do away with all the evils of the hour, but it would open more professions to them.

Mr. Tilton spoke a few words of thanks to Mrs. Hazlitt for her able address, and introduced Mrs. Leggatt, who made her maiden speech. She spoke feelingly, but said nothing particularly new. She demanded a Sixteenth Amendment.

After a few words from Miss Anthony, in which she alluded to the *Revolution*, and said that though they were not going to be as bad as the other papers, they were going to do all they could, her other half, Mrs. Stanton, was introduced, and gave a few practical suggestions as to what should be done. All the colleges in the State should be opened to woman. It was stuff to inquire if women had not brains enough to study law. Columbia and Cornell must be opened to educate the girls for the great future of the nation. Women were soon to take their share in the country's legislation.

Mr. Tilton hoped to see them a year hence, and declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association—Addresses of Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. H. F. T. Cutter, Mrs. M. A. Livermore and Others.

Yesterday morning, the American Woman Suffrage Association met in Steinway Hall, with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the chair. After a short speech from this gentleman, Rev. J. F. Clarke, of Boston, addressed the meeting. Various letters from friends of the cause were then read, including one from Mrs. F. D. Gage. A letter of greeting from the Association sitting at the Apollo Hall was also read. Miss Lucy Stone Blackwell then read a statement of the operations of the Society since they last met. A Business Committee was then formed, including Mrs. Celia Burleigh; Mrs. M. V. Longley, of Ohio; Mrs. M. F. Davis, of New-Jersey; H. B. Blackwell, A. J. Boyer, of Ohio; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, I. A. Higginson, Rev. J. F. Clarke; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Cole.

Among those present on the platform were Lucy Stone, Mrs. Livermore, of Chicago; Mrs. M. M. Cole, of the Dayton (Ohio) *Woman's Advocate*; Mrs. H. F. Tracy Cutter, Celia Burleigh, and Mrs. G. B. Stebbins, of Detroit.

At the evening session Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided, and introduced Mrs. H. F. T. Cutter, who made a very pleasing and effective speech. She spoke first on the unfairness of the laws which denied all rights to women, while at the same time their restrictions were rigidly enforced against the weaker sex, and proceeded to give instances in which women had suffered bitterly from the guardianship law by which they were forbidden to be guardians of their own children. The speaker maintained that women were entitled to this position as they had gone down to the gates of death to bring those children to life. She then spoke of the great privilege of the ballot and the beauty of our republican institutions, which hold out to all men the hope and possibility of rising to the highest positions. Woman had a natural right to the suffrage, and if they were allowed the exercise of this right, reforms in the municipal laws, as in Wyoming, and a general purification of politics, would follow.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke next, and said that the advocates of this movement, as of every other great movement, calculated on meeting ridicule and resistance, and were prepared to take part in the merriment. However, they were unwilling that the public should think that women were discontented with home and home life and home duties. For many years there was a subject race in this country, but since the tide of war had swept over the country that distinction had been obliterated, and all men now enjoy the right of suffrage. It is asked, are women equal to men? This is an impertinent question. All men are pronounced free and equal. Why deny this principle to women? It is through that fear which always actuates the dominant class that if their inferiors are allowed privileges they will deteriorate. He (the speaker) would be opposed to this reform if he believed it would in any way detract from the beauty of woman's character. But the experience of the world since woman began to emerge from her whilom position of a slave, contradicts this notion, and at the present day women are seen most efficient in the management of all parish business without becoming contaminated. It is said that politics are different, and that women could not take part in elections without being insulted. He had more faith in the subduing influence of woman's presence, and believed they would be treated with the utmost respect. As long as men control politics, they will be like the dirty end of a broom. If politics continue purely masculine in this country, he despaired of the Republic. He expressed his confidence that women would not lose any of their delicacy by mixing in politics, and instanced the heroic conduct of many good and beautiful women during the war, who took their lives and their honor in their hands and passed unscathed through the dissoluteness of the camps.

It is said that women will vote as their husbands vote, but the speaker believed that many women had a mind of their own and would act accordingly when they could. Politics would not cause more dissensions in families than religion does, and husband and wife could quietly agree to differ. American women in the enjoyment of the suffrage would be as superior to European women as the European women were to the listless toys, called women, in Asia. Women are said not to want the suffrage but they need it. There is no commandment in the Bible against women voting, and all the other objections against woman suffrage are equally frivolous.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore followed in a short, telling speech. She said if women do not strive to gain the ballot, their minds will be filled with the vanities and fripperies of dress. Men, she said, treated women worse than their poodle dogs, by tempting them to aspire to independence, and then denying it to them. She concluded by expressing a hope to see the Sixteenth Amendment passed.

American Female Guardian Society—The Thirty-sixth Anniversary.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society will be held at 4 P. M. today in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. A business meeting of the Society was held yesterday at the Home in Twenty-ninth-street, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Chas. C. North; Honorary President, Mrs. C. W. Hawkins; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Hubbard; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harris Wilson; Treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Stone.

The following is an abstract of the annual report: It sets forth the aim of the Society to be to "rescue the children of the street from vicious influences by protecting the young and tempted, and thereby diminishing the so-called social evil." The Society sustains nine industrial schools in different localities of the City, employing twenty stated teachers and as many monitors, besides furnishing clothing for the children. The total number of children attending these schools during the past year was 4,795; number at present registered, 3,101; average attendance during the year, 1,088. The number of adult inmates of the Home at present is [illegible]; juvenile inmates, [illegible]. Total, 715. One hundred and fifty children have been provided with homes during the year, and 212 adults have been secured situations. Whole number of beneficiaries in the Home and schools for the year, 6,428. Since the erection of the Home it has had [illegible] inmates and 3,900 children have been provided with homes. The Society is not an endowed charity, but depends for daily supplies on the generosity of the public. Its receipts for the fiscal year ending Jan. 1, 1870, was $71,936 86, and its expenses $64,523 06, leaving a balance of $7,413 08. The report closes with a strong appeal to the public for money to support the Home and sustain the schools under the charge of the Society.

The Fires in the Woods—Further Losses.

Accounts of the terrible ravages of the fires in the woods of Sullivan County still come in, and the losses have not been overestimated in the least. From the several towns along the line of the Erie Railway comes the same story of destruction and desolation. The loss of so many houses which were owned and occupied by the families of the poor who, in most instances, lost all they had, and have to commence life anew, is peculiarly sad. On Saturday sparks from a passing locomotive set fire to a tract of land called the "Barrens," in the town of Delaware, Sullivan County, burning over 1,400 acres of woodland belonging to B. A. Clark, of Jeffersonville, lying along the Callicoon Creek, consuming immense quantities of peeled hemlock and standing timber. In the creek Mr. Clark had piled between 1,000 and 2,000 logs, waiting a freshet to carry them down stream. The fire reached them, and they were completely destroyed. Edward Lawrence was also a heavy loser of timber. On the same day a strong wind prevailing drove the fire in the direction of the Fall's Mill School-house, and set it on fire, burning it entirely.

A house and barn belonging to a man named Bryant was also burned by the same fire. He barely saved his wife, child and one bed. Nicholas Hine lost a barn by the same fire.

Death of the Last of the Erie Survivors of Commodore Perry's Men.

The telegraph has already reported that "Uncle" Ben. Fleming, maintopman on the Niagara on the day of "Perry's Victory," died in Erie, Penn., on Monday. The *Dispatch* of that city says that he was born in Lewiston, Del., in 1783, and entered the naval service on board the frigate Essex in 1811, and at New-York volunteered for the lake service. He was with Elliott at the capture of the Caledonia and Adams, near Buffalo, on the night of Oct. 9, 1812, and in several other expeditions, but it was the old man's pride to recite the events of the glorious 10th of September, 1813. The veteran lived in Erie since the war, and has for some years past been an honored dependent on its willing bounty. For several weeks past the infirmities of age have been rapidly gathering around and weakening him, until he could scarcely totter out, his last trip down town being taken a couple of weeks ago. He was unconscious for some hours before he breathed his last, his spirit finally passing away so gently that the exact moment of his death could not be noted.

Two Stories About Carrier Pigeons.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

We noticed, a few days since, at Mr. R. Wright's store a flock of beautiful carrier pigeons, which are very tame and attractive. Mr. Wright, three years ago, sold a carrier dove at his place to a gentleman in a distant town. This gentleman subsequently sold the dove to another party still further from Lewiston. A few weeks ago, there was a flapping of wings at the doorway of his store. The door opened, in stepped the keen-eyed, beautiful dove, which three years before had been carried miles away, and had now seized the first moment of freedom to flee, like a spirit, home.

Not long since, Mr. Wright sent a dove from his flock to a friend in Portland, saying to him—"Let this dove loose at 1 o'clock to-day." At 1:38 o'clock—thirty-eight minutes after being let loose in Portland—the dove folded his wings on Mr. Wright's door-steps in Lewiston. He flew directly upward from Portland, spirally, for his bearings, taking emphatically a bird's-eye view, as though poised on a star, and then hastened his flight unerringly homeward.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Lieut. William F. Buck is detached from the command of the Frolic, and granted leave of absence. Master W. W. Reisinger is detached from the Asiatic Fleet and ordered home.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 11.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table.

	12 M.	6½ P. M.
Consols for money	94⅛	..
Consols for account	94⅛	..
United States 5-20s of 1862	90½	..
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	89	..
United States 5-20s of 1867	90	..
United States 10-40s	88¼	88½
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	112¾	..
Erie Railroad Shares	18	..
Atlantic and Gt. West. Railroad Shs.	28½	..

FRANKFORT, May 11.—United States Bonds opened heavy.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—7 P. M.—COTTON opened quiet and steady and closed buoyant; Middling Uplands opened at 10¾d., and closed at 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11⅛d., and closed at 11¼d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Lard opened dull at 68s. 6d., and closed at 69s. ₽ cwt. for American. Pork opened buoyant at 104s. ₽ bbl. for Extra Prime, and closed dull. Cheese, 76s. ₽ cwt. for the best grade of American fine. NAVAL STORES quiet but unchanged. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

PARIS, May 11.—The Bourse opened dull and closed quiet. Rentes opened at 74f. 60c., and closed at 74f. 80c.

LONDON, May 11—6½ P. M.—Spirits TURPENTINE easier at 30s. Refined PETROLEUM firmer but not higher. TALLOW firmer. SUGAR, to arrive, firmer, but not higher.

HAVRE, May 11.—COTTON opened firm on spot and afloat.

BREMEN, May 11.—PETROLEUM opened firm.

HAMBURG, May 11.—PETROLEUM opened firm.

ANTWERP, May 11.—PETROLEUM opened firm at 54½f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, May 11.—EXCHANGE—On London, 13@13½ ₽ cent. premium; on Paris, 1¾@2½ ₽ cent. premium; on the United States, sixty days sight, in currency, 8½ ₽ cent. discount; in gold, 3½@4½ ₽ cent. premium; short sight, in gold, 5@5½ ₽ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 11.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull at $5 50@$6 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT closed with sellers of No. 2 at 97c.; in the afternoon the market was unsettled at 95c. cash and $1 seller June. CORN easier; No. 2, 92½c.@93c. In the afternoon the market was quiet and unchanged. OATS firm and higher at 52½c.@53c. for No. 2. RYE firmer and higher at 82½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES higher at $1 05 for wood-bound, and $1 07 for iron-bound. PROVISIONS dull and nominally unchanged. CATTLE firmer and a shade more active at $5 50@$8 20 for fair stockers to Extra Prime shipping Beeves. LIVE HOGS active and higher at $8 50@$9 30 for Fair to Prime. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 5,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 2,300 bushels Barley, 4,300 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—FLOUR firm and in good demand; generally held higher; Extra, [illegible]; Family, [illegible]. WHEAT firm, and held at $1 12@$1 14 for No. 2 and No. 1 Red. CORN in good demand; sales, 4,000 bushels at $1 00@$1 05 for ear and prime Mixed and White shelled; but little was offered, and buyers were not disposed to follow the advance. RYE advanced to 98c., and held at $1 at the closing. BARLEY nominally unchanged. COTTON firm; Middling, 22c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 241 hhds. and 28 boxes at $4 10 for frosted trash, and $25 for bright Leaf. WHISKY unsettled, and held at $1 10; $1 07@$1 08 was offered, and but little could be bought at $1 10 at the closing. MESS PORK in demand at $29; held at $30. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged. BACON quiet, and held at 11½c.@16½c.@17¼c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD held at 16½c.; there was no demand. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 ₽ cent. discount buying.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 20c.@21½c. FLOUR firm at [illegible] for Fall Superfine; [illegible] for Extra; [illegible] for Double Extras; [illegible] for Treble Extra. WHEAT advancing; No. 2 Spring, 95c.; No. 1 Spring, $1 02; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 12½; low choice to fancy, [illegible]. CORN, [illegible] for Yellow; [illegible] for choice to fancy White; [illegible] for Mixed and Yellow. OATS declining. BARLEY—Nothing done. RYE declining; prime, 77c. WHISKY higher at [illegible]. PORK quiet at $30@$30 50. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. BACON—Jobbing sales of Shoulders at 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD quiet; [illegible]. CATTLE—[illegible]. Live HOGS steady at [illegible] for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—FLOUR, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 6,500 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels.

OSWEGO, May 11.—FLOUR active and higher; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $5 50@$6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75@$7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White, and $7 50@$8 for Double Extra, chiefly at the outside quotations. WHEAT firm and higher; sales, 5,000 bushels Amber Indiana at $1 27; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18. CORN firm with an upward tendency; sales, 4,000 bushels at $1 10. RYE held at 85c., in bond, which is above the views of buyers. MILLFEED active; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28 ₽ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¾c.; Rye, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson; Flour, 30c. to New-York, by rail and canal. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 55c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ₽ ton. Lake IMPORTS—4,100 bushels Wheat, 373,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—21,500 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Peas, 315,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, May 11.—RECEIPTS—FLOUR, 5,100 bbls.; Wheat, 19,600 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 4,600 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS steady. FLOUR quiet, but firm. WHEAT opened firm and continued steady, but closed dull and unchanged; sales, 36,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 08½; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 14; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 12; 7,800 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 25; and 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 08½@$1 09. CORN quiet, but steady; sales, 30,000 bushels White and Yellow at $1 02. OATS dull; a small boat-load of Rejected sold at 55c. RYE—Sales, 4,000 bushels Western at 86c. BARLEY and SEEDS dull and unchanged. PORK and LARD quiet and without change. HIGHWINES held at $1 03@$1 04.

ALBANY, May 11.—WHEAT is very scarce and millers are out of stock, and commission dealers are rather reluctant to make contracts for future delivery except at extreme figures. The quotations are: Amber State, $1 37@$1 40; White Michigan, $1 40@$1 50; White State, including WICKS & TREADWELL, $1 50@$1 55, and Delhi, $1 75@$1 80. RYE scarce; State held at $1 12. CORN in moderate supply; the market is firmer; Western Yellow, $1 12. Nothing doing in BARLEY. BARLEY MALT in good request; two-rowed City-made, [illegible]; six-rowed do., [illegible]; Canada West, $1 30@$1 40; country-made two-rowed State, 90c.@95c.; do. six-rowed, 95c.@$1 05. OATS steady; sales of State at 67½c.@68c., the latter for very choice, in bags.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 23¼c. FLOUR very firm, but not very active; Extra Family, $4 87½@$6; Spring Wheat, [illegible]; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, $7@$8 for Fancy. WHEAT in fair demand and prices well sustained; Western and Pennsylvania Red, $1 35@$1 40. RYE—Sales Western at $1 05; Pennsylvania, $1 08. CORN—Receipts light; Yellow, $1 10@$1 16. OATS steady; Western, 65c.; State, 64c.@66c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 21c. in bbls. and 15c. in bulk; Refined, 29¼c. COFFEE firm; Ceylon sold at 16¼c., gold. SUGAR steady at [illegible] for good to fair Refining. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS less active. Mess PORK, $29 75. LARD, 16¼c. WHISKY unsettled; held at $1 10 for iron-bound.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The stock of COTTON is light, causing much firmness in price; Middling, 23c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 93 bales; coastwise, 68 bales; total, 168 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 2,270 bales. FLOUR firm and in good demand at yesterday's prices. WHEAT firm; Maryland, $1 50@$1 80; Pennsylvania, $1 37@$1 45. CORN firm and higher; White, $1 20@$1 23; Yellow, $1 15@$1 18. OATS firm at 63c.@65c. Mess PORK at $30@$30 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 13¾c. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD quiet at 17¼c.@17½c. WHISKY—No inquiry, and holders firm; Straight iron-bound, $1 08; wood-bound, $1 07; patent, $1 07.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 11.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, [illegible]; Double Extra, [illegible]; Treble Extra, [illegible]. CORN weaker; Mixed, $1 12@$1 13; White, $1 15. OATS—Prime, 75c. BRAN, $1 35. HAY, [illegible]. Mess PORK, [illegible]. BACON, [illegible] for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS, 19½c.@22c. LARD—Tierce, 16½c.@17¼c.; Keg, 18½c.@19¼c. SUGAR—Prime, 11½c. MOLASSES—Prime reboiled, 70c. WHISKY, [illegible]. COFFEE unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, [illegible]. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ ₽ cent. premium. GOLD, 115.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—COTTON steady; sales, 50 bales; Middling, 22c. FLOUR, $5. CORN, $1 10. RYE, $1. WHEAT, $1 05@$1 10. PORK, $30 50. BACON, [illegible] for Shoulders and Sides. Bulk MEATS, [illegible] for Shoulders and Sides. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, $1 04. TOBACCO—Sales, 261 hhds., at [illegible] for frosted to Lugs; [illegible] for low to good Leaf.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled at $1 08 for No. 1; 97½c. for No. 2. OATS active at 53c. for No. 2. CORN, 85c. for Rejected. FREIGHTS heavy at 4½c. to Buffalo; 8½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—COTTON dull at 21½c.; receipts, 325 bales; exports, 1,002 bales. FLOUR, $4 75@$5 for Superfine. CORN dull at $1 25 for White. OATS scarce at 72½c. LARD dull at 17c.@18½c. PORK dull at $30 50 for Mess. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 18½c.

CLEVELAND, May 11.—WHEAT firm and advanced 2c.; No. 1 Winter held at $1 32; No. 2 Winter, $1 19@$1 20. CORN firmer; New mixed Western, 95c.; Rejected, 90c.; No. 1 Yellow, held at 98c. OATS firm at 55c.@57c. RYE quiet at 90c.@92c. BARLEY dull and nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 11.—COTTON in active demand at full prices; Middling, 22¼c.; sales, 6,000 bales; net receipts, 1,700 bales; coastwise, 150 bales; total, 1,851 bales; stock, 141,064 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 11.—Spirits of TURPENTINE dull at 36c. Common ROSIN dull; Good, steady. Crude TURPENTINE, [illegible]. TAR, $1 90. COTTON firm; Low Middling, 20½c.@21c.

DETROIT, May 11.—WHEAT advancing; No. 1 White, $1 30. CORN advancing; sales at 90c. OATS advancing; sales at 53c.@55c. BARLEY, $1 55 ₽ cental.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 11.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 95 bales; stock, 20,662 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., May 11.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 22½c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 103 bales; exports to New-Orleans, 3 bales; stock, 42,281 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 11.—COTTON steady; Middling, 22c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 46 bales; stock, 12,986 bales.

BOSTON, May 11.—COTTON very firm; holders are asking higher rates; Middling, 23¾c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 458 bales; coastwise, 134 bales; total, 619 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 11.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c.@22¼c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 1,246 bales; exports coastwise, 1,400 bales; stock, 41,320 bales.

NORFOLK, May 11.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21½c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 689 bales; exports, coastwise, 275 bales; stock, 2,804 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Coachman's call-bell, servants'-bell, table-bell, dining-room bell, door-bells, house call-bells, burglar alarm-bell—all rung by electricity. No one should build or live in a house without examining and understanding our telegraphic system for a residence. A house is not complete, and has not the chief of modern improvements, without it.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

BRIGHT, BRILLIANT AND PICTURESQUE.—Such are the qualities of KNOX's Spring style of gentlemen's Hats—qualities that excite and fix the admiration of all who see them. If you want a Hat of dashing beauty, you are sure to find it at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 11—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Halifax	N.	Raining	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	Cloudy	50
Boston	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
Washington	S. W.	Raining	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	Clear	70
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Key West	N. E.	Cloudy	80
Havana	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Rhein	May 14	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	May 14	New-York	Havre.
City of Brussels	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle	May 12	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	May 19	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	[illegible]
East, New-Haven Way	6 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Miss Grossbeck, Mrs. W. Handley, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Glyn, W. Luddie, F. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. M. Sayre, Mrs. W. Anderson, T. Bryne, R. F. de Rivas, G. M. Fishbeck, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Drew, Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Mrs. E. B. Newman, E. Stanton, L. Stanton, J. Evans, L. Rosenbaum, F. Johnson, G. Hildebrand, S. R. Whitney, [illegible], C. E. Burns, Master G. [illegible], Mrs. Elvin and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ker, E. Cassel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dean and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Whitney, child and servant, Mrs. Jas. Helter, Mrs. A. Verplanck, Mr. and Mrs. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanton, Hy. Muller, S. P. Whitelaw, Mrs. Goodhue and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Treddle, Miss J. Cleveland, Miss S. M. McAdams, Mrs. Cryder and servant, Mrs. Claghorn and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wigg, Miss A. D. Whitmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Whitmore, Mr. and Mrs. L. Betts, Mrs. R. Hoxley, Mrs. Walker, A. E. French, Mr. Schnabel and son, Mrs. Peel, Miss A. Morgan, Miss L. Morgan, Miss A. L. Morgan, Mr. Henry Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hine, Miss Booth, J. Nagle, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Eaton, T. W. Cochran, A. Henderson, Miss E. J. McConnell, A. Riley, C. A. P. Mason, R. M. Merrill, E. T. Butler, D. Fleming, I. Pierce, B. F. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hagan and child, Miss H. Taylor, Mrs. C. M. Chapin, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hennigan, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Ullman, Jr., W. W. Flannigan, A. Hale, J. C. Davis, A. E. Cammack, J. Flook, Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible], J. R. Tucker, W. F. Cotton, Mrs. L. Mohn, Mrs. P. Neale and 3 children, C. Dix, A. Chapman, H. Field, C. G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Booth, child and servant, Mrs. F. B. Spring, Miss L. Wilson, [illegible] and servant, Miss A. Wells, Miss F. Wells, T. Connolly, C. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Miller, 2 Misses Miller, C. E. Williams, [illegible], Miss Dunlevey, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Curran and child, Master C. H. Williams, Miss Williams, Geo. A. C. Meyer, Mrs. L. E. Lawrence and servant, [illegible], W. Endicott, F. B. Spring, [illegible], Miss E. Hopkins, Miss S. Hopkins, J. Falconer, [illegible], W. Cummings, F. M. Stanwood, [illegible], Miss L. Farrington, Mrs. G. N. Allen, Rev. G. A. Allen, [illegible], A. Healy, J. F. Jackson, J. Armstrong, Mrs. S. A. Hallard, Mrs. Graham, T. C. Booth, [illegible], Mrs. H. P. Page, C. W. Neff, [illegible], J. E. English, [illegible], E. A. Brock, M. E. Page, A. Jacoby.

May 11.—*In steam-ship Manhattan, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Knight, Mrs. P. L. Beecher, Miss Beecher, Master [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Noyes, Dr. E. Bertillon, M. A. J. Campbell, Jas. Connolly, Dr. and Mrs. Gibbon, W. Notman, Wm. Crighton, F. Evans, [illegible], John Wm. H. Davis, Capt. T. S. Herbert, [illegible], Mrs. C. F. Nagle and infant, Mrs. H. McMahon, Master John Madigan, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Madigan, H. Stebbins, Jas. Bragdon, Dr. C. H. Merklein, Dr. Richd. Morris, Dr. A. Gibbs, Mrs. Hamel Lloyd, Miss F. M. Gibbs, [illegible], Ed. Cornwell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fessler.

Passengers Arrived.

May 11.—*In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. F. D. Peck, Miss H. E. Peck, Miss Amelia Dailey, Capt. Colley, Miss H. E. Fletcher, M. J. Horne, Miss J. Horne, C. W. Davis, Thos. Curran, Mrs. Curran and family, W. L. Brown, Wm. Harris, John Walker, [illegible], S. Mitchell, Mrs. M. Bingham, Master Lindsley, Miss Mary J. White, Capt. A. Williams, Capt. J. Taylor, J. R. Foster.

May 11.—*In steam-ship Hammonia, from Hamburg.*—Otto Wild, [illegible], Mrs. F. F. Aldermann, Ph. Wolf, Col. [illegible], Count Jose De [illegible], Miss Huntington, Emilie Wild, Lina Wild, [illegible], Jas. B. Moller, Carl Ph. Kuckardt, Franz Heinrich, F. Becker, [illegible] and wife, Anna Heinemann, [illegible], Dr. Provost and family, Mrs. Swain, [illegible], Mr. McClure, [illegible], E. Oppenheimer, J. Middleton, J. Abraham and family, J. L. Anderson, Ernest Hawes and children, Jacob Mason, C. W. Dunlop, J. L. Oberwerth, Mrs. Mason, F. Wenk, M. Engel, [illegible], Melanie Lévy.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Santos Rubira, J. Smith and wife, J. E. Diaz, Mrs. Louisa Smith, Jose Toledo, Mrs. Matilda Nicholas, [illegible], Saml. F. Melville, Mrs. Chas. Morrell, 4 children and nurse, Miss E. Dallas, V. J. Bros, [illegible] and wife, F. S. Gomez, A. Goicochea, [illegible], W. F. Prince, Hugh Shields, Mrs. V. Ramirez, child and nurse, [illegible], Juan Mas, A. Warburg, wife, 2 children and 2 nurses, Dominico Verass.

May 11.—*In steam-ship Dorian, from Glasgow.*—Miss Amy Milne, Frederic P. Ford, and 314 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 07 | Moon sets... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 57 | Gov. Island.. 5 46 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, May 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston, H. B. Morgan & Co.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, [illegible].

Ship Arbor, Lawson, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Bark Geneva, Blake, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs George (Br.,) Graham, Sydney, C. B., [illegible]; Eastern Star, Foster, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; Hermann, Hickborn, Cadiz, Carver & Barnes.

Schrs. Isaac Oliver, [illegible].

Arrived.

Steam-ship Minnesota, Whineray, Liverpool April 26, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 1,100 passengers to Williams & Guion. April 30, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; May 4, [illegible], passed a bark-rigged Hamburg steamer, bound E.; [illegible], passed a bark-rigged Cunard steamer, bound E.; [illegible], passed a brig-rigged Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow April 26, via Moville 27th, with mdse. and 316 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong S. W. gales nearly all the passage, latter part fine weather with dense fog. No date, [illegible], passed a Guion steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg April 27, via Havre 30th, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Encountered strong westerly winds on the passage. The H. brings [illegible] francs on freight.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. Towed to this port schooner ship Mercury, Capt. Stetson, which vessel was ashore on the beach at Cape Henry.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, May 7, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Bismarck, (N. G.,) Stellmann, Iquique Feb. 16, with saltpetre to Chas. Luling & Co. Passed Cape Horn March 19; crossed the equator April 17, in lon. 34 30 W. Had fine weather, with light winds, the entire passage.

Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Delmar, (of Newbern,) Lane, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Jas. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Hand, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. S. O'Brien, Burns, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. J. S. Carver, Norwood, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, [illegible], Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Josephine, Hall, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Silas Wright, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. [illegible], Everett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. [illegible], Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Lyndon, Crane, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Gardiner, with lumber to E. Torrey.

Schr. Frances Hatch, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Susan, Keene, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma C. Averill, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah [illegible], Averill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Longstreet, James River, Va.

Schr. T. P. Abel, Allen, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Alida, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Susan Allen, Allen, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Helen Mar, Rich, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Angel, Baker, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Atlantic, Eldridge, Nantucket, for Tangier.

Schr. Leon, Bunker, New-Haven.

Schr. John Hickey, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Knowles, Kelly, Norwalk.

Schr. R. D. [illegible], Vail, Providence.

Schr. Silver Spray, Hoxie, Providence.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Providence.

Schr. C. P. Shultz, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Borden, [illegible], Fall River.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lamphear, Fall River.

Schr. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Vesey, Fall River.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, [illegible], Bristol.

Schr. S. Rockhill, Rockhill, Fall River.

Schr. George, Hall, Rockport, Me.

Schr. [illegible], McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Theo. Fales, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport, for Elizabethport.

WIND—At sunset, E. N. E., foggy and raining.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Java, Manhattan and Holland, for Liverpool; Cuckoo, for London; Tennessee, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 11.—Arr. ship Lyttleton, from Montevideo; bark F. [illegible], from Palermo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 11.—Sld. steam-ship South Carolina, for New-York; brig Forest State, for Doboy; schr. S. & E. Corson, for Bull River, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 11.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Hellen Patterson, from Cardenas; schrs. Eureka, from Mayaguez; Gertie Lewis, from Nassau.

Arr. Revenue steamer Northerner.

HOLMES' HOLE, May [illegible] A. M.—Arr. and sld. steamer Roman, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. E. A. Paine, Virginia, [illegible], Mary Standish, James Tilden, F. A. Heath.

P. M.—Arr. brigs Bonita, (Br.,) Baltimore, for Hillsborough, N. B.; schr. Ocean, (Br.,) Philadelphia, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. schrs. Hebe, Netta Webster, James Henry, Frances Hatch, Empress, and Susan.

10th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Amelia, Rockland, for New-York; Earnest, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence; Lamartine, Elizabethport, for Boston; James Henry, Rockland, for Newport.

Sld. schrs. Earnest, (Br.,) Amelia, and James Henry.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Sld. ship [illegible], for Hong Kong.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 11.—Arr. brig Alice M. Putnam, from Boston; schr. A. P. Cranmer, from Baltimore; steam-ship Huntsville, from New-York.

Cld. ship John Patten, for Havre.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 11.—Cld. steamer Fairbanks, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Arr. 10th, (accidentally omitted,) steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans April 30, via Havana May 5, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Returned—Fishing schr. David Brown, Jr., of North Haven, from a cruise, put back for a harbor and medical assistance, reports that Frank Smith, seaman, of North Haven, accidentally shot himself through the foot, and was taken to Quarantine for medical assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Canada Bell—Br. bark, bound W., May 4, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Electric—Br. ship, from Maldon Island for Falmouth, 73 ds. out, March 8.

Lady [illegible]—Br. bark, from [illegible] for ——, [illegible] ds. out, March 30, lat. 21 S., lon. 36 30 W.

Arbutus—Br. bark, from Buenos Ayres for Marseilles, [illegible] ds. out, April 12, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 11.—The steam-ship Missouri, from New-York, arrived here this morning. [illegible]

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 11.—The steam-ship America, of the North German Lloyd, from New-York for Bremen, touched at this port at 7 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.—The steam-ship England, of the National line, from New-York, arrived here late last evening on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Vessels arriving here met the bark Olive Rourke, whose condition has previously been reported water-logged and dismasted.

THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Losses paid on lives of deceased members	$5,364,615
Dividends of surplus premiums declared	11,180,339
Assets subject to all liabilities Jan. 1, 1870	19,345,640
Number of members, 40,000; amount insured	130,000,000

The annual Dividend paid in 1870, and [illegible] paid in 1871.

The above statement is presented by the Directors, as the result of twenty-five years' business.

Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.

Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small—the dividends always large—declared annually, and paid when due.

Neither Directors or officers are allowed commissions on business or loans, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.

Intending hereafter, as heretofore, to act as faithful trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of this Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives on the most favorable terms.

Reports, tables and other information on the subject, furnished gratis at the office of the Company, or any of the agencies.

DIRECTORS.

LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN R. WEEKS, HENRY McFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY, CHARLES S. MACKNET, JOSIAH O. LOW, A. S. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY, RANDALL H. GREENE, H. N. CONGAR, E. FROTHINGHAM, OSCAR L. BALDWIN.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD, State Agent,
Eastern District of New-York,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

AIR-LINE ROUTE.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company of Connecticut

ARE BEING ABSORBED AS RAPIDLY AS THE WANTS OF THE COMPANY REQUIRE. The line is located between New-Haven and Willimantic, is fifty-two miles in length, and forms the CONNECTING LINK IN THE AIR-LINE ROUTE between New-York and Boston, reducing the distance TWENTY-SEVEN MILES, and the time about one hour.

One-half of the Road will be completed and trains running early in May; two-thirds of the total cost of its completion has already been expended; ample means for completing the road are now on the work, and before the close of the year it is expected the WHOLE LINE WILL BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are a very attractive investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupons attached.

This deservedly popular Security possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING, from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth [illegible]. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, [illegible]. The Road is divided into four sections, and [illegible] Bonds are issued upon completion of each [illegible]. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, offer the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is [illegible], but will probably be raised in a few days [illegible]. The coupons are payable January and July, making these the first year, with accrued interest and gold at [illegible], [illegible] per cent. investment, and about [illegible] per cent. thereafter. Pamphlets, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

REFRIGERATORS.

BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted BEST AND COOLEST OUT. ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, and everything in the line of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Jan. [illegible], 1870.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW EIGHT AND TWELVE-STOP Pipe Organs for sale at the factory of JAS. M. MANDEVILLE, No. 266 9th-av., New-York.